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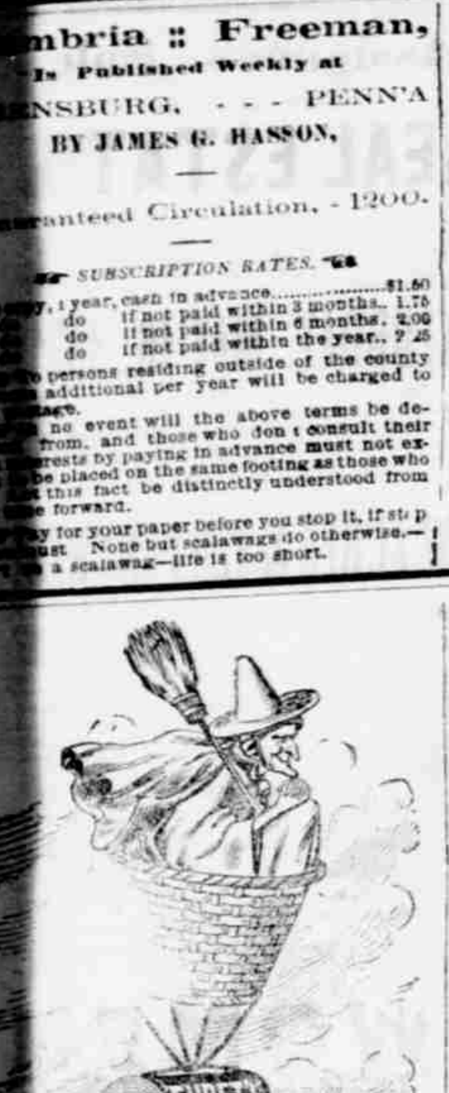

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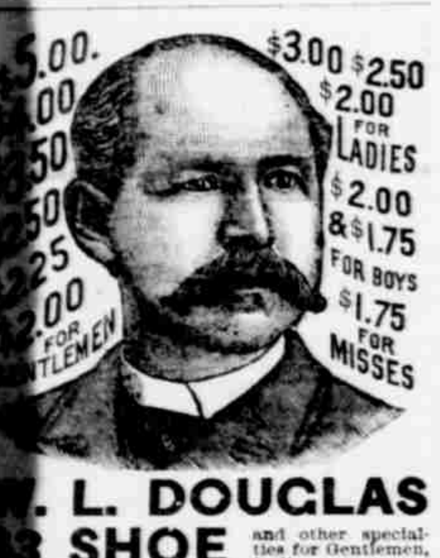

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A FATAL SHOCK.

Why Mrs. Mostyn Fled from a London Dress-Maker.

Dinner was announced immediately after Mrs. Washington Mostyn entered the drawing-room, and, indeed, it appeared that the party were only waiting her arrival to put an end to the classic bad quarter of an hour.

"My dear," whispered Lady Kendal, "I am going to send you down with a most charming young man, Algie Upham, a cousin of the Duchess of Liverpool; I think he's quite one of the nicest men in London, and so artistic, don't you know."

Mrs. Mostyn raised her tortoise-shell lorgnette in the direction of the gentleman indicated, and was pleased to make an inspection and give an opinion in not more than two seconds:

"Charmed, I am sure. What a good-looking young man. Ah, I see—race and intelligence."

"Yes, both. But allow me to introduce you," said Lady Kendal. In another minute or so the women were trailing their silken and velvet skirts down-stairs to the dining-room. Mrs. Washington Mostyn belonged to the "four hundred" of New York, if not by birth, at any rate by wealth. Her husband, who was content to pursue operations in Wall street most of the year round, was wont to leave the cultivation of society to his handsome wife. Their brown stone mansion on Fifth avenue was as gorgeous as many of their richer neighbors, and no one understood better the art of "booming" an entertainment and getting herself talked about than Mrs. Washington Mostyn, of New York. And then, her "cottage" at Newport, was it not celebrated in every paper throughout the length and breadth of the continent? It was there that she entertained lavishly migratory members of the English aristocracy in quest of amusement, wives or sport, thereby forming connections which she meant to push vigorously now that she had actually arrived in London. Had not Lord Birkenhead, the Duchess of Liverpool's eldest son, been one of these feted and flattered youngsters? And was not the dear Duchess proportionately grateful, and inclined to open the ducal arms in a manner that she was not wont to do with certain dear friends and rivals from New York and Washington?

But Mrs. Washington Mostyn had still one unsatisfied ambition, and that was to become as much a Londoner as her fair friends and neighbors had contrived to make themselves. To London, of course, like every other self-respecting American, she had been, but it was with the London of hotels, parks and theaters only that she was familiar. Into its society she had never penetrated. And so it came to pass that Mrs. Mostyn, leaving her husband to perform his avocation of "bear" in Wall street, caused several enormous trunks to be packed, and, arming herself with introductions to some of the best people in London, betook herself, her maid and her courier by the next steamer to Liverpool landing on these shores by the beginning of May. Lady Kendal, who loved above all things a new face, had been one of the first hostesses to make much of her.

It was rather an amusing table, though it somewhat shocked Mrs. Mostyn's fastidious sense of the social proprieties. Looking round, she was struck with the familiar look of the faces, and as a matter of fact she could have seen most of the persons present by taking a walk down Bond street and glancing in the photographers' windows as she went along.

Lady Kendal's parties were celebrated in their way, for she was what an irreverent modern journalist had not inaptly called a "mixer." She would send down a famous poet with an Ambassadress, a Cabinet Minister with a pretty actress, or consign a great lady to a fashionable singer. It was a social salad, and people were pleased, once in a way, to meet celebrities of whom they had heard a great deal. Now Mrs. Mostyn, like others of the "four hundred," knew little, and approved less, of "mixing." She would as soon have asked Li Sing, her Chinese laundryman, to dinner as some of the actors, journalists and painters whom Lady Kendal liked to see occasionally at her table. To-night, for instance, across the banks of mauve and white orchids, Mrs. Mostyn could catch the profile of her Grace of Liverpool, smiling on a handsome Polish tenor who had turned the women's heads in half the opera-houses in Europe; while opposite her sat the celebrated biologist, Prof. Lyndall, who was apparently delighted with his neighbor, a little Virginian beauty who had written some rather erotic novels.

"Why couldn't Lady Kendal have told me what his line is?" thought Mrs. Mostyn, glancing at her partner as she settled herself in her place. "I hate talking to a man I know nothing about! Sport—art—the Gaiety? What shall it be? I know—polo! All Englishmen play polo, or if they don't they like you to think they do."

But it was not, after all, of polo that Mr. Algernon Upham conversed. He had a hundred amusing stories to tell—stories of the theatrical world in London, of great people in Vienna, of the ateliers in Paris.

"You paint, then?" asked Mrs. Mostyn, when the talk turned on the last subject.

"I used to," said Upham, modestly. "I have almost given it up now; in fact, I think it gave me up. I spent five delightful years working in the Paris studios, and at the end of that time I came to the conclusion that I knew almost nothing about it."

"Ah, that is your modesty. I am sure you do know all about it," replied the lady, sweetly; and then there was a little pause, during which the young man smiled and hesitated, as if he were about to say more. Mrs. Mostyn, feeling that she had unwittingly touched on personal matters, adroitly turned the talk into another channel. The American was charmed with her neighbor. He was not only young, handsome and amusing, but he seemed (no slight virtue in the eyes of Mrs. Mostyn) to be connected with various smart and imposing English families. With the enterprise of her sex and nation, she determined to annex Algie. "What a charming young man," she thought, "to take to the play, to squire one in the park, and to hand cups of tea on one's 'at-home' day!" He had such perfect taste, and such an eye for color, for when the talk, as it sometimes will, turned on chiffons, Mrs. Mostyn was astonished to hear her neighbor give an almost subtly feminine opinion on some point in dispute.

"Why, I believe you know more about it than I do," declared the lady, laughing.

"Well, I ought to, I suppose."

Mrs. Mostyn was so mystified that, for a perceptible instant, she found absolutely nothing to say. He evidently imagined that she knew all about him. With the tact of her sex, Mrs. Mostyn promptly turned the talk into generalities again, determining to ask her hostess all about her fascinating neighbor as soon as the ladies reached the drawing-room.

But the Fates were against her. Lady Kendal was monopolized by an elderly matron, who never let go her hostess till the men appeared from the dining-room, and when they did so it was Algie Upham who slipped into the vacant chair by Mrs. Mostyn's side. This was a maneuver that is not in the nature of a woman to withstand.

"Come and dine with me on Friday night," she said, when she at last rose to go; "100 Lowndes square, eight o'clock. Don't say you can't; one or two nice people are coming."

"I shall be more than charmed," replied the young man, bending, in his pretty half-foreign way, over the lady's hand; "but you'll come to my place one day, won't you? Lady Kendal is coming to-morrow."

"Why, yes; I think I could go to-morrow," said Mrs. Mostyn, and so the thing was settled.

On the following day Mrs. Washington Mostyn, who had put on her most gorgeous attire—not having been long enough in London to know that here women do not bedeck themselves in the afternoon—tripped down to her little coupe and directed the man to drive to Lady Kendal's, thoroughly pleased with herself and the world in general. She was going to see the charming young man of the night before, and the charming young man was going to dine with her on Friday. Moreover, she had on her most becoming bonnet.

The two ladies chatted cosily as the carriage bowled along.

"I'm so glad you could come," said Lady Kendal; "I'm sure you'll think his taste perfect. He has such lovely things."

"Lovely things?" inquired Mrs. Mostyn, with rising enthusiasm. She was one of those women who like their heroes of the moment to be set, as it were, in a framework of luxury.

"Yes; brocades such as you can't get for love or money. He has them specially manufactured from his own designs."

"He must be very rich," said the American. "That's the sort of thing our millionaires do at home."

"Well, Algie must make three or four thousand a year, I should think," rejoined Lady Kendal, thoughtfully. "You see, he's so well connected. All the smartest women in London go to Algie."

If Mrs. Mostyn wondered for an instant how the society of smart women justified such reckless extravagance, she said nothing, having a horror of appearing ignorant of London or the ways of London.

"You got on capitally," continued Lady Kendal; "Algie is so fond of Americans. You see, they don't mind what they spend."

"No?" said Mrs. Mostyn, who was now thoroughly mystified; and just then the carriage drew up at a smart-looking house in a Mayfair street—a house all painted white, with yellow silk curtains and blinds, and daisies and spiraea in the window-boxes.

The door was opened by a man-servant in livery, and the ladies were shown upstairs into a large room like a studio. The walls were of golden leather, with draperies and curtains of dull gold silk, and here and there a touch of turquoise-blue or faint pink inwrought with gold added another note to the harmonious picture, in which the white wood mantel-piece, the soft Persian carpet and the exquisite old mezzotints on the walls each played their part. One or two Chippendale cabinets displayed specimens of rare Nankin, the easy-chairs and lounges invited you to chat, and on every table and in every nook stood flowers and palms.

His master was engaged for the moment, the man announced, but would be with the ladies in a few minutes.

"What a perfectly charming studio!" cried Mrs. Mostyn, peering round in her pretty, short-sighted way: "only I don't see any canvases or the usual artistic mess."

"Canvases—why should there be, my dear?"

"Well, but isn't Mr. Upham an artist?"

"Artist!" cried Lady Kendal, "what an idea! Why, don't you know?—I thought everybody knew—Mr. Upham is the fashionable dress-maker. His professional name is 'Eugene,' but we all call him Algie. Why, I'm going to try on my new Court bodice directly, and the dear boy will tell me exactly what's the matter with it."

For a moment Mrs. Mostyn's head almost reeled. She hardly knew if she gave a scream, or if she moved instinctively to the bell. Where was the door? Where was her carriage?

Whether her murmured excuses conveyed any notion to Lady Kendal it is difficult to say, for in another moment she had slipped down-stairs.

A dressmaker! Her charming young man—a man with whom she had already had almost a flirtation—was a dressmaker. It was preposterous—it was impossible. Why, there were a dozen odius journalists who were capable of telling the whole story in the American papers; and, as Mrs. Mostyn threw herself into her coupe, she fairly groaned as she remembered that she had herself insisted on the presence of this impostor at her first smart dinner in London.—London World.

A Tough Squaw.

At the San Carlos agency an Apache bet a bottle of whisky that his wife could carry two hundred pounds of flour half a mile without resting. She was a light, slim woman, but she added fifteen pounds to the load and ten rods to the distance and won the whisky for her liege lord. It unnecessary to say that she got none of it.

Evaporation of the Nile.

A peculiar feature of the river Nile is that from its junction with the Atbora, for a distance of more than 1,500 miles to the sea, there are no affluents. This fact, together with the burning sand and the hot sun of the desert, causes the most of the stream to evaporate, leaving but a small body of water to flow into the sea.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Nearly Five Million Men Armed for Battle.

European Nations Watching Their Military Maneuvers—Fresh Data Concerning the Tactics and Armament of the Great Army.

The recent gigantic maneuvers of the Russian army on the western boundary have directed anew the attention of all Europe to the great Eastern colossus. The endurance, willingness and iron discipline of the one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers who met at Rowno, the capacity of the officers to handle great bodies of troops easily, and especially the morale of both officers and men were so conspicuously displayed that all Austria and Germany have been doing a good deal of hard thinking and exhaustive writing concerning the Russian army ever since.

The exact size of the Russian army in Europe on a war footing, says the Chicago Times, is rather problematical. The active army is estimated by the best German authorities to contain one hundred and ninety-two infantry and fifty-eight cavalry regiments, fifty-one brigades of field artillery, and one hundred and forty-five Cossack regiments; the reserve troops, one hundred and five infantry regiments; the militia, two hundred and one infantry regiments. The garrisons include twenty-four infantry regiments and fifty-one and a half artillery battalions. All these, together with the batteries, sharpshooters, sappers, miners, etc., swell the grand total to four million five hundred thousand men. The European Russian army has five hundred thousand horses and about four thousand guns. The cost of this establishment last year was, reckoned in Russian paper currency, $186,000,000. That meant a tax of about $2.60 on every man, woman and child in European Russia. Since 1874 Russia has had the universal obligation to service. The time of service in the standing army is five years; in the reserves, which are in camp twelve weeks every year, thirteen years; in the militia, till the soldier's forty-third year. The buying of substitutes or exemption is not allowed.

The infantry is armed with breech-loaders, Berdan II. model '72, with a caliber of 10.67 centimeters, and a ball weighing about an ounce. The field artillery has guns of 10.67 centimeters caliber for heavy work and others of 8.7 centimeters caliber for light and mounted artillery. These latter throw grenades and shrapnels. The maximum range of the 10.67 caliber is 5.300 meters, and of the 8.7 caliber 6.300 meters for grenades. The range of the shrapnel is between 3,300 and 3,750 meters.

What kind of men stand behind these arms? The opinions of all who have seen any of the more recent Russian maneuvers are uniform. The Russian soldier, they say, is the most willing, obedient and robust in the world. He can live contentedly from what a Frenchman or German would starve on. He can march tremendous distances without losing his pluck and under the most trying hardships needs only a word from his superior to make him forget all his troubles and rally to any effort. A German officer, who after his recent return from Russia published his observations in the Cologne Gazette, says:

"The maneuvers showed that the Russian army is made up of men and horses that are equal to all exertions and all demands of the modern battle-field. Heavily built, thoroughly disciplined, content with little food, and loyal above all others, the Russian soldier is ready and willing in every emergency."

The strenuousness and the aim of Russia's exertions to bring her army to its present state of efficiency and availability at a moment's notice are best illustrated by her railway policy of late years.

"The energy of the Russian Government in the construction of military railways during the last decade has been truly wonderful," says Max Liman in the Illustrirte Zeitung. "Still, the distances to be overcome were so tremendous that the meshes of her iron net are at least twice as great as those in Germany and France. The railway construction in Russia in the last few years has been pushed most rapidly on the western boundary, so that a quick attack in Germany and Austria might be rendered possible. The Government was forced to do this by the Panslavs. This party has its advocates in high military places, and through them has spread its ideas throughout the army.

"It deserves mention, too, that the Russian forces are being steadily shifted to the western boundary. Sixty per cent. of all the troops and even three-quarters of the whole cavalry are at present in the military departments, Warsaw, Wilna, Kiew and Odessa, and almost the entire army is garrisoned along the lines of the stategical railways. During the last year sixty-two battalions, fifty-eight squadrons, and sixteen batteries have been transferred to the western departments. Thereby the standing Russian army has been increased by fifteen thousand men on the German border and by thirty-five thousand men on the Austro-Hungarian frontier."

A MARINE INVENTION.

It Is Expected to Give Warning When Shallow Water Is at Hand.

A new sounding apparatus has been invented in England for which several advantages are claimed. The machine, says the Albany Argus, is intended to serve not only as a reliable means of sounding, but also as a submarine sentry, giving warning when any particular depth of water is reached. The apparatus comprises a winch with indicators, etc., and a wooden sinker, the latter being the essence of the invention. Practically this sinker is a wooden kite reversed, and is so adjusted in weight and shape that it sinks when towed through water, and always remains at any given depth, without any regard to the change of speed of the ship. The depth being arranged at that which will be perfectly safe, whenever bottom is reached at that depth the machine may be so arranged as to automatically sound a steam whistle or bell or give notice to the pilot in some other way that the ship is approaching dangerous water. The invention, it is said, has been subjected to prolonged tests and proven to be perfectly practical and reliable.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S LEPERS.

The Care of the Afflicted a Disgrace to Any Civilized Nation.

Miss Kate Marsden, the English woman who is studying the manifestations of leprosy with the intention of devoting her life to the care of those afflicted with the disease, has reached Constantinople. In writing home, says the Chicago Post, she says she had an idea that in this city of unused palaces one or the other of them might have been turned into a bright hospital for the lepers, where, tended by kind, well-trained nurses, they might find such mitigation of their sufferings as skill and gentleness could bestow; but one after the other of these palaces were left behind and she knew that idea must be given up. Away through the crowded streets they drove and made no halt until they reached a large open space outside the city; but if she expected to find the lepers stowed away here she was mistaken. The guide took a boat, and after a long row they landed on a cold, dreary-looking spot; here again they took carriage and drove toward a place which in the distance looked like a forest of cypress trees, and yet no. The white stones just distinguishable made her think it must be inhabited; but, as the carriage drew nearer, she saw that they were not houses, as she imagined, but hundreds and thousands of graves, packed as closely as it was possible to be, even in Turkey, with the tall, dark, gloomy cypress trees planted every few yards apart. She asked the guide why the cypress trees were planted there so thickly; his answer was, "Because, madam, it helps to kill the stench from the graves."

She drove a long way into the forest of the dead and the cypress until all view of the sea was gone and she found herself shut in. Yet she was not alone, for here in the very midst dwell the poor, outcast lepers, driven here by the Government. The guide was simply horrified when he discovered Miss Kate Marsden's intention of going in among them all; he absolutely refused to go a step nearer.

As she stood within the leper house she was dumb with astonishment that any nation, however barbarous, could in the face of civilization subject any portion of its people to such a miserable condition. No sun sheds its healthful rays there, and the chill which struck her as she remained within the house gave her an idea of what the lepers must suffer. She said she did so long to tell them how she sympathized with them and how gladly she would take their burden from them; how she hoped and prayed in her heart that nowhere in the world were the poor lepers treated as here in the paradise among cities, Constantinople.

There is a ray of light here, however, and that is the good doctor, who is doing every thing in his power to induce the Sultan to provide properly for them, and he is devoted to their cause; but in such a country and with such people he is almost powerless. His name is Pascha Zambaco; he is a very kind man, and the misery of the lepers weighs heavily upon him.

The wind came howling through the gloomy trees, and blew in sharp blasts through the door, and some of the poor lepers standing outside leaning upon the graves shuddered and drew closer round their miserable bodies the rags which helped to cover them, but which were quite unfit to keep out the cold even from people in health, much less from those suffering from such a disease as leprosy. Miss Marsden says that what she saw is really too awful to describe, but it has taught her the necessity of seeing for herself the condition of the lepers, if she is to be of the slightest use to them in the future. As she left them they sang "The Lepers' Song"—such a dismal wail! but which was truly in keeping with their condition. It made her shiver; indeed, her whole being quivered with agony at the sight of such awful depths of misery.

RANK AMONG ACTORS.

Fine Distinctions of Etiquette Observed in the Green-Room.

There is no place under heaven in which hierarchical grades are so rigidly established as in the dancers' green-room at the European opera-houses. The star, says the Chicago News, bears exactly the same relation to the subjects as a queen does to the ladies of the court, and the subjects the same relation to the coryphees as, say, the ladies of the bedchamber to the dressers of her Majesty. The quadrille is a mob of novices having no rank to speak of.

Were a subscriber to pit or box tier, who has his entree to the green-room, engaged in a conversation in the wings with a member of the quadrille, and a coryphee to come up, the former would have to go away. The same etiquette would be observed by a coryphee if a subject came up; and if the star deigned to speak to the gentleman the subject would be expected to fall back in an attitude which would express the deep sense she felt of the honor done her by the star in deigning to address the admirer of the subject.

A star would think herself called upon to resent being invited to dine with an inferior member of the corps de ballet unless her leave were first asked. The etiquette would be to ask her what members it might be agreeable for her to meet, and whether, if she did not desire to make a choice herself, it might be agreeable for M'd'lle Such-a-One to be invited? Nor would it be thought rude if she made a choice excluding the danseuse so named. Subjects stand in a relative position toward coryphees. But young ladies of the quadrille should be only asked to meet each other.

Color Balls in Italy.

A young woman who had just returned from abroad said that color balls are frequently given at Nice. "I attended two there," she said, "one red, the other white. The red was the more brilliant, but the white was exceedingly beautiful, too. At the former, the men appeared in red-satin coats, white-satin breeches and red-silk stockings and shoes. The ladies wore white, with red roses. All the decorations and hangings were red, lamp-shades and all, and the supper ornamentations were all of the same bright color. At the white ball every thing was white. The men wore suits of white satin, with white shoes, and the ladies, of course, white dresses and flowers. Both were given by the nobility and were very gay and attractive. As a novelty, I was told, a black ball was once given, white shirts for the men and white flowers for the women being the only relief."

DOUBLE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Latest Fad in the Way of a Sun-Painted Portrait.

It Originated with the Police, But It Was Too Artistic to Be Limited to a Rogues' Gallery—Precaution About Fading Letters.

"Very few people know the origin of the latest wrinkle in photography," remarked a leading photographer the other night to a Chicago Mail man. "What is the latest wrinkle? Why, the double photograph, of course. There is nothing really new about it, for there are many years back of it, but it seems to be a popular fad just now."

"What is the 'double photograph?' Is it a photograph of two persons, or a composite affair?"

"It is neither. It is a single photograph showing two views of the same person—a profile and a front view, both taken by the same negative. Difficult? Oh, no; not at all. It is a very simple matter. The person to be photographed is placed beside a mirror, and the camera records the image in the glass as well as the counterfeit presentment of the sitter. In this way two views are obtained. If the sitter is so placed as to secure a profile picture, the image in the glass shows a front view, and vice versa. It is a pretty scheme, and seems likely to become as popular as it is pretty.

"But, as I remarked, few people, I believe, know where the double photograph originated. It is a French idea, and comes to us from the rogues' gallery of the Department of Police of Paris. It is not always an easy matter to identify a person from a single photograph. In the first place all pictures are more or less unnatural, the sitter often is 'made up' for the occasion, and his photograph does not show him as he appears in real life. Then, too, a profile picture gives only a very misty notion of the actual front-view appearance in real life, and vice versa. This point-of-view difference is greater than would be imagined by those who have not investigated the subject. I have frequently shown two photographs of the same sitter, giving a profile and a front view, and those who have looked at them casually have not discovered that they were not pictures of two individuals.

"The Paris police were first to simplify the matter of identification through the introduction of the 'double photograph.' But, from an artistic standpoint, their method is too valuable to be limited to the rogues' gallery, and it has already obtained a firm foothold throughout Europe, and has made its appearance here. With a good mirror the reflection makes a fine, clear-cut photograph, and its advantages are obvious. With a front view how can beauty show her coiffure? Or her arched eyebrows and daintily-curled bangs in a profile view?

"Any other new things? Well, yes; there is always something new cropping out in our line of business, but it is rarely any thing in which the public is interested. The fact is, a great many things which you newspaper men say occur in photograph studios I have never seen at all. For instance, I was surprised a few months ago to learn from the papers that high society young ladies were flocking into the studios and galleries to be photographed in tights, and to have their feet and ankles, their hands, their arms, necks and shoulders photographed for the benefit of their own particularly exclusive circle of relatives or acquaintances. Perhaps that story was true. I don't say it was a canard; but I do say that I don't believe a word of it.

"Of course it is a common thing for a woman with whom nature has dealt kindly to modestly display her personal charms to the camera, and I think such a course entirely pardonable; but I have never heard of such a wholesale anatomical exhibition of society odds and ends as the newspapers described.

"I had an experience the other day which has interested me more than any thing of a similar nature which has happened to me in all my business experience. A young lady who moves in the best society brought me three letters, and I photographed them for her and at her request destroyed the negatives. The letters were the most tender and ardent love missives imaginable. They were addressed to the lady herself, and were signed by a name which I am sure you would recognize instantly were I to mention it. I will confess that curiosity got the better of my judgment, and I finally said:

"'You'll pardon me, but this job is a little unusual, isn't it?'

"'Is it?' she said, smilingly.

"'It strikes me so,' I replied. 'I don't see why you want photographs of those letters since you have the letters themselves.'

"'Don't you? Well, I do. Suppose the letters were lost or burned, or destroyed in some other way?'

"'Wouldn't the photographs be destroyed as easily as the letters?'

"'Perhaps not; especially if they were not kept in the same place with the letters. But I'm not afraid of losing them by fire or in any such way as that. The fact is, the ink is fading out, and in a short time it is likely to be illegible.'

"There is a girl for you who doesn't propose to take any chances in the breach-of-promise business."

The Value of Platinum.

The market value of platinum is at present nearly equal to that of gold, their respective prices being £4 and £4 3s. Eighteen months ago, says the Electrician, platinum was to be had for about 30 shillings an ounce, and six months ago the price was under £3. Apart from the question of a possible "corner" and the ever-increasing demand for platinum for electrical purposes, this 166 per cent. rise in price within eighteen months may be attributed in a large measure to the increased cost of production at the mines in the Ural mountains, whence we draw our chief supply of the metal. The owners of these mines, owing to their large yield of gold, were able to sell platinum comparatively cheap; the gold, however, is now becoming scarce, and hence the platinum, which is still plentiful, can no longer be sold at so low a figure. Platinum, besides being used for the leading-in wires of glow lamps, is largely used for electrodes in electro-chemical work, and up to the present no satisfactory substitute for it has been found so far as these applications are concerned."

Advertising Rates.

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Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the lowest prices. And don't you forget it.

SUPPRESSING BEGGARY.

The Great Work Done by Count Rumford in Bavaria.

The Churchman, in connection with the discussion of General Booth's scheme for the relief of the unfortunate and criminal classes in England, prints a very interesting article on the great work which Count Rumford, the American citizen, accomplished in abolishing beggary in Bavaria one hundred years ago. Count Rumford's achievements are well worth recalling at this time, when so much attention is being given to General Booth's plans in England. After the Count had made the soldiers of the standing army in Bavaria useful members of society in time of peace by making the garrisons permanent, the quarters comfortable and introducing various industries for the soldiers to engage in for pay, he began to reform the beggars, and the story of his success in that undertaking is a most entertaining one.

Munich was practically at the mercy of mendicants, and the task which Count Rumford set for himself was: 1. The complete extirpation of pauperism from Bavaria. 2. The improvement of the condition of the pauper class to a degree which they themselves must appreciate. 3. A complete removal of the causes of pauperism which then existed. 4. The restoration of the paupers to the State as virtuous and worthy citizens. Those who had lived by begging were made to engage in industry and those unable to work were supported without begging. The people found that there was no way to live without toil, and the center of the new system was the military work-house, so called because the new industrial power was used in the manufacture of army clothing and supplies, and because it finally passed under the control of the War Department. There was a school for children in connection with the work-house, and out of school hours the little ones were taught to work, and the teaching was accompanied by the use of so much tact that work became a delight. And so the pauperism which for generations had fed on indolence and ignorance was abolished in a whole country and with it the crime which goes hand in hand with wretchedness and misery.

AMERICANS GOOD FELLOWS.

Impressions of a French Tourist in This Country.

"Generally speaking," writes a French tourist in America, S. C. de Soissons, to the Boston Transcript, "the average American is a good fellow; he helps you with advice and gives you the benefit of his experience; he is kind and humane. The proof of this I have seen at accidents many times in the streets. If there is some trouble with a street-car, if it is derailed, all the passengers jump out and help to push the car, assist the conductor in every way possible. This is really a very remarkable fact, and it is a great credit to the American people, indicating the development of feeling.

"I have seen the same accidents in Paris, when the poor horses have fallen on the slippery pavements. Do you think that any passenger jumped out or helped the conductor to raise the horse? Not at all. The passengers remain calmly seated in the omnibus and the passers-by looked on laughingly and made jokes about that which was not funny at all.

"The humane feelings are more developed among the masses of your population. Is this due to a higher degree of civilization? I don't know. Is it due to the virtue of primitive natures? I don't know, either. I know only that it is kind, that show of feeling, and feeling, as our grand orator, Mirabeau, has said, is the best part of us."

BEAUTIES INCREASING.

One of the Alleged Effects of Athleticism Among the Fair Sex in Europe.

The English people, and particularly English women, are greatly disturbed at the statement recently made by an American writer that there are very few pretty girls in Europe. This writer recently made an extensive tour in the old world, and in writing of his experiences made the daring and positive assertion that "one seldom sees a pretty girl in Europe, and, if one does, she is sure to be an American." And he further cruelly declared that the only pretty girls in England were the chambermaids at the hotels. These statements, particularly the latter one, were widely circulated, and evoked great indignation and warm denials, but withal they have caused some discussion in London as to whether beauty is really on the decline in England. The well-known painter, Ford Madox Brown, has warmly espoused the cause of the libeled fair ones, and he tells the Pall Mall Gazette that, from his experience and wide observation, he is sure "there are more pretty girls to be seen than there used to be and that young women are taller and more handsome than formerly." He attributes this to their living more active lives and taking much more exercise in the open air.

The Shah's Sons-in-Law.

The Shah of Persia won't stand any foolishness on the part of his sons-in-law. They can't move into the palace and board free, with the use of the library and bath-room thrown in. They can't consume his wines and cigars and use his horses without compensation. He only marries a daughter to a very rich man, and as soon as the ceremony is over he immediately confiscates his property. That is the kind of man the Shah is. Then they have to go to work and try to build up another fortune. There is nothing the Shah likes better than to see his sons-in-law hustling around to make a living.—Texas Siftings.

Air of School-Rooms.

Recent investigations, says a writer in Science, have shown a smaller number of bacteria in the air of a well-kept sewer than in that of a poorly-ventilated school-room. Yet many a mother would be sadly disturbed if her children should happen to look into the manhole of a sewer, but pays no attention to the condition of the school-room in which they spend a large part of the day.

The "Squaw Man."

The squaw men read of in the reports from the West are white men who have married squaws. It is rarely a case of love or romance, but simply of business on the part of the white man. He wants some one to work for him and he wants to go six months without changing his shirt.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, ... APRIL 24, 1891.

W. J. EDBROOKE, of Chicago, the newly appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury department, entered upon the duties of his office on Monday.

THE United States has now become the greatest iron producing nation in the world, having produced 9,202,703 gross tons in 1890, against 8,000,000 produced in Great Britain.

MR. HARRISON travels on free special trains; when Mr. Cleveland was president and wished to go anywhere, he bought a ticket just as ordinary people always do. No comment is necessady.

THE most valuable postage stamp in the world was sold in London last week for $1,250. It was American, belonging to one of the small issues which preceded the general issues, and dates to 1846.

ACCORDING to a recently published political encyclopedia, there are only three states in the Union—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—in which it is required that voters shall be able to read and write.

TROUBLE is brewing in Benares, India, because a temple was demolished to make room for a new water works. British troops have been dispatched to the scene, but the spirit of resentment among the Hindoos is already felt far and wide in India.

ALL Europe appears to be restless and a feeling of uncertainty as to the motives of the great powers in maintaining, increasing, and moving their standing armies prevails. Russia is concentrating her armies on her southern frontier, and while it may mean nothing, it may be to let loose the dogs of war.

AT a meeting of the board of election commissioners at Chicago, on Monday the attorneys for both parties waived their objections to the count as it now stands which shows that Hempstead Washburne, Republican, was elected by about 300 majority. The revision was promptly dropped and apparently nothing but good faeling exist between the incoming and outgoing parties. Next Monday Hemstead Washburne will take his seat as mayor of Chicago.

IN 1840, of the 17,000,000 of people in the United States only 1,500,000 lived in cities, but the census of 1890 shows that of the 62,500,000 more than 18,000,000 are in cities. The development of manufactures and of facilities of transportation account in large measure for the tendency of people to gather in cities, though the change in the fashion of agriculture from the small farm and the horse plows to the bonanza farm with steam plows has had something to do with it.

IT is doubtful says the Harrisburg *Patriot* if any road bill at all will get through the Legislature this session. The public highways have no lobbyists under pay, and without such paid agents measures of much importance must stand back, while bills with money or votes in them get first and earliest show. If the public highways only had some way of issuing a pass that would be of some pecuniary benefit to the holder the the road bill would receive more attentive consideration.

MRS. THOMAS RAFFERTY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died last week and was buried on Sunday. Her weight was three hundred and eighty-five pounds and casket and body together weighed over five hundred pounds. At the funeral it was found impossible to make a turn in the hall and stairway and the exit in that way had to be abandoned. A window was taken out and a derrick rigged up on the roof and by that means the coffin was lowered with block and tackle to the sidewalk.

Two women and several deputy sheriffs were shot and severely injured in a riot, at the Adelaide Coke Works in Fayette county, on Wednesday afternoon. The deputies were engaged in evicting striking miners and their families from the coke companies houses when the Slavish women made an attack on the deputies with bricks and clubs when some of the men also took a hand. In the melee several shots were fired and one girl, one woman and several men were struck by the flying bullets but none fatally hurt.

ALTHOUGH physical culture is a very good thing and where practiable should form a part of public-school training, Governor Pattison says the Philadelphia *Ledger* was justified in vetoing a bill requiring the practice of physical culture in the public schools of all the cities of the Commonwealth. The law as it now exists authorizes school boards to direct what branches of learning shall be taught in each school. That is all that is necessary. There is no need for the Legislature to interfere with local control of schools; at least, no necessity for such interference has been shown.

A REPORT of abandoned farms in Massachusetts forms an interesting feature in the twenty-first annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. The number of such abandonments has reached 1461, of which 689 are without buildings. The aggregate acreage is 129,509¼ and the assessed valuation is $1, 076, 328. Farms with buildings aggregate 66,650¾ acres, the total valuation of the property being $691,019; while the farms without buildings aggregate 58,858½ acres, and are valued at $386,-309. A report shows that the abandonment has been almost entirely confined to the western half of the Commonwealth.

REPRESENTATIVE HAYS, of Venango, with the assistance of some of the Republican members of the House, has formulated a legislative apportionment bill, which he presented to the committee on Wednesday for its consideration. It provides for 204 representatives, three less than the present body. Cambria county elects 3 members instead of 2; Clarion 1 instead of 2; Clearfield 3 instead of 2; Crawford 2 instead of 3; Huntingdon 1 instead of 2; Jefferson 2 instead of 1; Lawrence 1 instead of 2. There will be no change from the present apportionment in the following western counties: Center, Fayette, Forest, Green, Indiana, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

The Republican senatorial bill makes no change in the western part of the State except the provisions for an additional district in Allegheny. It takes Clinton from Clearfield and Center and adds to McKean and Potter, and takes Tioga from McKean and Potter and adds to Lycoming.

A CLOSE traffic alliance is about being made between the New York Central and Reading Railroads. By the acquisition of the Beech Creek road by the Vanderbilt's, a new route to Chicago from Philadelphia, whereby one hundred miles can be saved is possible. The Vanderbilt's will build a ninety-mile link between the western terminus of the Beech Creek and Oil City and their connection will be made with the Lake Shore, thus constituting the through route. Upon the consumation of this agreement docks will be erected at Ashtabula from where coal hauled by the Reading will be shipped over the lakes and ore from furnaces along the Reading lines will be received thus making Ashtabula one of the most important shipping points on the lower lakes. This arrangement has anything but a roseate appearance for the much talked of Beech Creek extension of its road through the Blacklick coal fields.

IT is admitted by President Harrison's closest friends says the Philadelphia *Herald* that the tour to the Pacific coast is really a hunt for delegates. The President has an idea that because he has no policy of his own, but has given his support to the policy outlined by Reed, McKinley & Co., that he has made a creditable office holder and is therefore entitled to a second term.

Mr. Harrison, however, is wise enough to perceive that the masses of his own party in the North are not in accord with the Reed, McKinley policy, and that therefore if he secures a renomination it must come through the Southern delegates. The latter are mainly Federal office holders, and of course can be expected to turn in for the power that is.

Outside the few office-holders who owe their positions to the President there is no Harrison strength in the North. In fact, Republican sentiment in the North has gradually been drifting away from Harrison and centering on Blaine. This week the latter will have his inning, for seems certain that the meeting of the League of Republican clubs at Cincinnati will be a genuine Blaine boom.

From present indications the struggle for the renomination in 1892 is merely a battle for an empty honor. The Harrison policy, the Force bill and the McKinley tariff have made this country overwhelmingly Democratic, and there is no man in the party strong enough to save the Republican party from a disasterous defeat.

A DISPATCH from Paris, France on Monday says: Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, who recently left the United States on leave of absence, has arrived there on his way to Rome. The *Soleil* declares that the Baron is much annoyed at the action of the United States in regard to the New Orleans affair. According to that paper Baron Fava, while on his way across the Atlantic, assured several of his fellow passengers on board La Gascoigne, the steamship on which he left New York for Havre, that the Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, Italian Charge d' Affaires at Washington, would be recalled. Italy, the Baron is said to have added, would not have a diplomatic representative at Washington until the New Orleans affair was finally settled.

THE latest advices from India concerning the massacre at Manipur are that Commisioner Quinton was decapitated, and his body horribly hacked, the limbs afterward being thrown outside the city walls, where they were devoured by the dogs. Two officers, whose names are not given, and a bugler, were speared by the Kukis, and Mr. Grimwood, the British political agent at Manipur, and two other officers, were brutally mutilated and afterwards thrown over the walls of the city, as in the case of the unfortunate commissioner. The remains of the officers who were killed during the fighting were treated in a similar manner. A large reward has been offered for the capture of the Regent of Manipur.

IT is the teaching of history says the Kansas City *Star* that presidential jaunts are not favorable to the political fortunes of candidates who resort to that method of enhancing their chances for renomination. The result af Mr. Hayes's itinerary and the melancholy failure of Andrew Johnson to secure an indorsement by "swinging around the circle" are still fresh in the public mind. The precedents are against Mr. Harrison, and the prospect is that the rule will not be violated in his case.

IN the House, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, Hon. E. T. McNeelis of this county called up the report of the conference committee recommending the Senate amendments to the bill appropriating $383,000 to reimburse Governor Beaver for money borrowed and expended during the floods of 1889 be concurred in. The vote on concurring in the amendments resulted in 150 yeas; nays 13.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Mr. Blaine has lost none of his old time cunning. He wishes to give the country the impression that he is running the department of State entirely independent of Mr. Harrison, and to help that idea along he waited until after Mr. Harrison had gone his grand vote hunting tour before he delivered a copy of the reply of this Government to the last dispatch of the Italian Government to Marquis Imperiali, the Italian charge d' affaires in this city, for transmission to Rome, although, I have it on excellent authority, that reply had been entirely written, and approved by Mr. Harrison and the cabinet as long ago as last Saturday.

This reply is one of the longest and most elaborate documents ever sent by this Government to a foreign nation, and it informs the Italians in unmistakable language that the United States does not propose to interfere with the regularly constituted State Courts under any circumstances, and that when it shall have been proven that any citizen or citizens of Italy were among the members of the "Mafia" lynched at New Orleans it is willing to take up the question of paying to his or their families a money indemnity. It is in short a thoroughly American letter. Mr. Blaine has many faults but lack of Americanism isn't one of them, thank heaven.

"Teddy', Roosevelt is the happiest man in Washington since he found out that his Civil Service Commission was to have added to the number of people over whom it tyranizes about six hundred employes of the Indian schools. A non-partisan Indian service may be very desirable, but it will never be accomplished as long as the agents and their employes—not under "Teddy's" supervision—are Republican strikers, they are now.

Another bogus reform is the alleged attempts of Secretary Tracy to clear the navy yards of the country of partisan politics. He has issued an order declaring the positions vacant after June 1, at the New York yard and after July 1, at the Norfolk yard of all foremen and master mechanics, and ordering an examining board of Naval officers to convene at these yards respectively May 11 and June 3, for the purpose of examining applicants for the vacancies. "Why", said a Naval officer, "this thing is a fraud on its face, and, in my opinion, is only gotten up to get rid of some men whose open discharge is not desirable. If there are incompetent foremen and master mechanics employed why not discharge them and, if it is the desire of the Secretary, have their places filled by a competitive examinations, but what sense is there in requiring men who have proven by years of successful work their competence to take part in competitive examinations in order to demonstrate their fitness for doing the work upon which they have been engaged, in some cases, for half a life time."

The workingmen are after Secretary Tracy with a sharp stick, because of what they claim to be a violation of the contract labor law by Commodore Folger of the Washington Navy Yard, in employing upon the recommendation of an English official, two foreigners as machinists, within a week after their arrival in this country Secretary Foster will be asked to investigate the matter as soon as he comes back from New York, whither he has gone to brace up the Harrison forces.

The remains of the big hearted Democratic veteran, Representative Spinola, who died here Tuesday morning, were taken to New York for interment Wednesday morning, accompanied by a Congressional committee and a delegation of New Yorkers. He will be missed in the House.

The true inwardness of the resignation of Senator Edmunds has leaked out. It is chagrin. There was a time when his word was law with his Republican colleagues in the Senate, but at the last session his suggestions were not only ignored, but he was actually snubbed on several ocasions by a majority of the Republican Senators, and in such ways as to make it plain that his power over them was gone never to return. That was more than the old legislative tyrant could stand, so he resolved to go himself to escape further mortification. M.

Many Lives Imperilled.

LONDON, April 20.—A serious accident, by which the lives of two hundred miners were imperilled, has taken place near Longton, Staffordshire, by two large cages or cars used for hoisting and lowering the men and materials in a colliery in the Longton coal district. While one of the cars was being hoisted and the other was being lowered they came into collision and were smashed to pieces. The result of this smashup was that the shaft was badly damaged and choked up with debris, thus cutting off communication with two hundred miners whom the accident imprisoned in the mine below. For fourteen hours the miners were shut up in the mine.

This was a period of terrible suspense for their families and friends, who crowded about the pitmouth in a state of great agitation and distress. Eventually a small hole was pierced through the mass of wreckage and the earth clogging shaft, and it was found possible to lower food by means of a rope to the miners imprisoned by the accident in the Shaft. Further work upon the passage through which the food supplies were passed enabled the men engaged in the work of rescue to hand the 200 miners one by one out of the mine.

After Many Years.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 17.—Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, the well-known Democratic leader placed in the field two years ago against Campbell for the Democratic nomination for Governor and now prominently mentioned as a gubernatorial and United States Senatorial candidate, is here to-day on a mission that cannot but win admiration.

Just after the civil war Mr. Neal won the love of Miss Lizzie Goode, daughter of Judge Goode, of this city. The Judge was an ultar partisan at the time, and peremptorally forbade the match because Neal was a Democrat. The girl had too much respect for her father to elope, and the two lovers separated to meet only now and then.

Judge Goode, died last week, leaving nearly a million dollars. Both lovers have remained single and Mr. Neal's call to-day on Miss Goode, coupled with other things, leads to the belief that the faithful couple will be married soon.

What a Trotting Horse Did,

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 22.—A fast trotting hoase en route from Buffalo to Philadelphia leaped from a moving Lehigh Valley freight train at Rockdale, last night, fell against a passing freight train. A wreck ensued and Brakeman. Henry Wessels of Weisport was killed The horse and several sheep and hogs were killed and 5 freight and 12 coal cars derailed and wrecked.

THE anti-tights bill has been defeated in the Minnesota legislature.

The Tax Upon Personalty.

Those who insist that personal property goes untaxed in Pennsylvania, except for the purpose of raising State revenues, find it convenient to forget that nearly the whole sum of Federal revenue is derived from the taxation of personalty. Of the $500,000,000 annually drawn from the taxpayers of the United States for Federal purposes about one-twelfth is paid by the people of Pennsylvania, and it falls exclusively upon their movable property. There is no doubt that the operation of the protective system has the effect of doubling the weight of taxation upon thousands of articles by compelling the consumer to pay a tax to protect makers in addition to the duties paid to the Government. These taxes are of course distributed, and the owners of real estate bear their proportion of them; but they should not be left out of account in considering a revision of our tax system. With State taxes upon personalty of $7,-000,000, and actual Federal taxes of $40,000,000 (throwing out of the calculation the incidental taxation levied upon the masses for the benefit of a favored class,) it would not be accurate nor fair to control the revenue derived by State authority from real and personal property without considering the whole cost of government, Federal as well as State and local.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are the victims of unfair discriminations at the hands of common carriers, uneven competition with the products of cheap lands and hostile Federal legislation. To these causes more than to inequality in the assessment of State taxes should they attribute the troubles that beset them. They might bring about a partial remedy by shifting the cost of the school system upon the State Treasury, and leavying taxes to meet it on the present sources of State revenue. But they could do much more to help themselves by giving effect to constitutional provisions for their protection in the matter of freight rates, and by striking boldly for a tariff for revenue. The taxes they pay to corporations protected by the Federal Government, which go into private pockets, are more onerous than the demands of the local tax-gatherer and more dangerous, from the fact that they are indirectly and for the most part unconsciously paid.—*Phila. Record.*

Pinkertons to the Scene.

About 200 Pinkerton guards passed through Pittsburg on Tuesday morning on their way to the coke regions. They arrived on the Ft. Wayne train from Chicago and left on a special train for their destination. Although better dressed than most of their kind, they were a tough looking lot. Captain Roach who has had experience with guards in coke regions, was in charge of the gang. After breakfast at the station they got on board their train and, with 18 boxes of Winchester rifles, started for the scene of the strike. They would give no information to reporters, and all, including their leader, were decidedly mum. It is thought they were brought East by the Frick company to guard their plants.

Four Children in One Grave.

READING, Penn., April 18.—An unusual funeral was witnessed at Bern Church, near Leesport, Berks county, this morning, when the remains of four children of Adam Stout, a well-known citizen of Marsh, Chester county, were interred in one grave in the cemetary adjoining the church. The little ones ranged in age from two to seven years and died, within forty-eight hours, of the measels and grip. Owing to the contagious character of the disease the railroads preferred not to furnish transportation to the funeral cortege and the family and the mourners drove a distance of twenty-eight miles. Diptheria, grip and measles, have carried off 200 children within a radius of twenty miles of Reading within a short time.

The Boy as a Shield.

CHEYENNE, Wy., April 18.—In a duel between James McDermott and Tom Madden last Tuesday in Big Horn Basin, McDermotts' four-year-old was used by his father as a shield.

McDermott and his wife had had a violent quarrel and the woman fled to Madden's ranch for protection. She was followed by her enraged husband, carrying his little son Phil. When he was sighted by Madden the latter went out and attempted to parley with the angry man.

McDermott immediately began firing at Madden. When Madden returned the fire McDermott, pressed his son to his heart for a shield. Madden's bullet struck the boy's skull, killing him and glancing, struck McDermott in the face and fatally wounded him.

400 Men Massacred.

LONDON, April 21.—The natives of Portuguese Guinea, west cost of Africa, have revolted and have hoisted the French flag. The garrison on the Island of Biesao has been overpowered, and all the Portuguese officers and soldiers have been massacred.

The rebels on the Island of Biesao number 6000. They have had two battles with the Portugues and have completely routed them.

Four hundred natives and four Portuguese officers were killed, and twenty-one men wounded. In addition seventy-one men reported as missing. Reinforcements will be sent from Lisbon to the scene of the revolt.

A Fireman's Awful Death.

CHATTANOGA, Tenn., April 19.—A most horrible accident occured in this city to-day in the presence of several thousand persons, who had gathered at the corner of Ninth and Georgia avenue to witness the fire department putting out a small blaze in the European Hotel.

Charles Worner, head hoseman of the Lookout Fire Department, was at the long ladder playing a hose in the third story window, when he got a shock from a live electric light wire and dropped dead to the ground to the horror of the large crowd.

THE powder boat Kansas City, with a ton of dynamite on board, capsized and sank in the sound near New Haven, Conn., on Monday. The crew escaped.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A boy named Eddie Baker, while playing on the Pennsylvania railroad at Copeland Station, was run over by the Day Express and one of his feet cut off.

—The Edgar Thompson Steel Works of Carnegie & Co., at Braddock, which have been closed down for the past ten weeks, resumed operations in full on Tuesday, giving employment to about 2,000 men.

—The negro William Muscoe, who was hanged at Charlottesville, Va., Tuesday, confessed his crime at the last moment. He was very calm; asked for a chew of tobacco, and joined in the singing at his scaffold.

—At the bottom of an "Indian mound recently opened near Wooster, Ohio, was found a musical instrument closely resembling the modern mouth organ. As the mound was built by prehistoric men, the discovery is of great interest.

—Bridget Houston, aged 22, who was beaten and kicked into insensibility by her husband, Daniel Houston on the night of April 6th, at Philadelphia, died on Sunday from her injuries, never having recovered consciousness. The husband is in prison.

—While workmen were engaged Sunday morning at Norristown in removing an unexploded charge which had been prepared on Saturday for a blast in the stone quarry below that city it exploded, killing two Italians and dangerously wounding another.

—The little son of George Newman, a farmer living near Wichita, Kan., was burned to death on Sunday at a fire in the stable at the farm. While attempting to save her boy the mother of the child was also fearfully burned, and her injuries will prove fatal.

—Alexander Johnston, late defendant in the breach-of-promise suit for $10,000 brought by Mary Ann Henderson, aged 70, died Sunday at Stubenville, Ohio, aged 80. The trial cost Johnston $1,000 two months since. This loss worried him sick and caused his death.

—Early last Saturday evening thieves entered the residence of William Branen at Lewistown, during the temporary ab of the family, and stole $106 in money and various other articles. The man thus robbed lost his sight a few months, ago making this a peculiarly atrocious robbery.

—Edward Folan, aged about forty years, and a resident of Pittsburg, was seriously injured on Friday at Greensburg, by being struck by the special train that was conveying the Tenth regiment home from the coke strike his skull was fractured and he was taken to the county home. The doctors say he cannot recover.

—A fatal tragedy was enacted at the Grand Union Hotel in New York on Monday. A fine looking young man and a beautiful young woman killed themselves in their room. The couple lay in each other's embrace, and from the gas bracket to the mouth of each extended a rubber tube The couple registered on Sunday morning as Behrand and wife.

—A cave-in occurred at Hazelton, Pa., on Tuesday in the vacant square across from the Vine street cemetery, about a quarter of a mile from the business portion of the town. A large plot of ground sank several feet. The spot is directly over the out-cropping of the Hazleton mines, operated by Pardee & Co., and more extensive breaches are anticipated as the workings come nearer the surface.

—The longest bridge in the world is the Lion Bridge near Sangang, in China. It extends 5⅜ miles over an area of the Yellow Sea and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is 70 feet above the water and is enclosed in an iron network. A marble lion 21 feet long rests on the crown of every pillar. The bridge was built at the command of the Emperor Kieng Long, who abdicated in 1796 on account of old age.

—The price of window-glass is going up. At a meeting of the window-glass manufacturers of Pittsburg and the west held at the auditorium, Chicago, Wednesday, it was decided to fix the price at 80 and 10 per cent. off the list price. This is to go into effect immediately and is an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. over the present prices. The meeting was attended by forty-three manufacturers, and each one signed an agreement not to sell below the prices fixed upon.

—The miners of the Clearfield district are already preparing for the general shut down which they tnreaten to inaugurate on May 1st. This field, comprising parts of both districts, Q and A, was very strong in asking for the eight hour concession on the part of the operators, and the men are resolved to go out unless their demands are acted favorably upon. Blacklegs, the men say, are very scarce in the region, and they are almost certain of victory should the shut-down occur.

—On Tuesday morning a terrific explosion occurred at the foot of Washington street, in St. Paul, Minn., where the City Electric railway's power house is located. John Johnson, a plumber, was working under one of the huge petroleum oil tanks, and it is surmised that he ignited the gas in the tank from the light he held in his hand. The tank, which contained 14,000 gallons of oil, was blown to atoms, and nothing could be found of Johnston's remains on which to hold an inquest.

—The trainmen on the Indiana Midland Railroad who went out on a strike last Saturday on account ot non-payment of wages overdue, have induced every man on the road to join them, and not a wheel is being turned, except an engine and mail car, which will double the length of the railroad. No passengers or freight of any kind are allowed to be moved. No violent demonstrations are being made by the strikers, but they are firm in their demands of a complete settlement of back wages.

—On Friday there was an exhibition in Philadelphia of the storage battery system of running street cars which seems to have been decidedly successful. A very heavy car was used and it was found that it was capable of running it any desired speed up to fifteen miles an hour. If this system is practicable as the inventors claim, it will do away with the unsightly poles that are now used in the electric system, besides removing the danger to which nearly everybody is constantly exposed from a breaking of the live wires used to furnish the electricity to the cars.

—A collision on the Lake Shore railroad at Nipton Station, 40 miles west of Ohio, on Saturday night in which six postal clerks and two engineers were killed. The fast mail No. 14 bound east collided with No. 21, the Toledo express, just as the latter train was about to pull on the siding to let the Fast Mail pass. Six postal clerks and two engineers were killed. Two mail cars were telescoped but the passenger cars were not injured. The postal clerks were penned in the mail cars so that they could not help themselves and and the bodies of some of them were mangled beyond recognition.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches. In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed Come and see for yourself before purchasing elswhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜

CARL RIVINIUS

EBENSBURG, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

Eckenrode - & - Hoppel,

—DEALERS IN—

General .·. Merchandise,

CLOTHING, FLOUR, FEED,

Lumber and Shingles. We keep our Stock always Full and Complete. Give us a Call.

Eckenrode & Hoppel,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

BE UP TO THE MARK

Not to Split!

Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

mal. 23-1y

Best and Cheapest.

We now have the largest and best selected stock of Men's, and Boys' Clothing in the county. Our Spring Stock is now complete. We have the best selection of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

in the county. Also, all the nobby styles of Hats in the Market. Our motto is "Good Goods and Low Prices." It will pay you to come and see us as we can and will save you money.

Very Respectfully,

C A SHARBAUGH,

CARROLLTOWN, PENN'A

oct-30-1y

Our Enormous Spring Stock of Carpets.

Foster's are now fully prepared to meet the demands of such of their housekeeper friends as contemplate making the improvements in their homes that Spring always suggests. And in this connection let the fact be recorded that they show as Grand, Varied and Excellent a Stock of

Carpets of Every Kind

and description as can be seen in the larger cities. And behind this very desirable state of affairs stands the even more important particular, THE PRICE.

Also, BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES. New Spring Styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings now ready.

ANDREW FOSTER,

247 & 249 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Ely's Cream Balm

THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

"WANT A WAGON?"

We have wagons, buggies, surreys. High grade; as light, strong, durable, stylish, as beautifully finished as modernized manufacture can produce. Built on honor by men of life experience. Honesty is our policy; prompt shipment our specialty. We want to know you. Write us. Costs you nothing. May lead to business by and by. Send for our catalogue. It is free to every reader of this paper. Binghamton Wagon Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"BUILT FOR BUSINESS."

Assignee's Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises in Chest township, on

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Chest township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of William Warner, [illegible] Warner, John Hipps, Elizabeth Swope et al., containing

102 ACRES & 120 PERCHES,

and having thereon erected a large PLANK HOUSE, a large FRAME BARN and other Outbuildings, [illegible] however, the coal in, upon and under the same, with the mining rights and privileges [illegible] been heretofore sold by Daniel Warner [illegible] the coal underlying five acres of the [illegible] where the house and other buildings are [illegible] This farm is in a good state of cultivation [illegible] timbered.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one third in [illegible] months, and one-third in twelve months [illegible] confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest, and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN W. SHARBAUGH,

Assignee of Daniel Warner [illegible]

Carrolltown, Pa., April 23, 1891.3t

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates. Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do.

MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT WITH [illegible] Supervisors of Blacklick township for the year ending March 9th, 1891:

JOHN BLOCKENDERFER, Supervisor, Dr.

By amount of duplicate

Cr.

By amount returned work and cash tax

Orders redeemed

Exonerations

Amount paid for printing

Services rendered as Supervisor

Paid for rails and smithing

By amount work done on roads

Percentage on cash and tax service

Total

Balance due township

JAMES E. ROWLAND, Supervisor, Dr.

Amount of Duplicate

Cr.

Orders paid

Amount paid Township Clerk

Amount returned

Exoneration

Cash for plank

Services of Supervisor

Repairs

Work done on road

Total

Balance due Township

JOHN NIPS,
J. F. REES,
ELLSWORTH BOWLAN,

Attest: WALTER H. EDWARDS, [illegible]

April 21, 1891.

JOHN C. FINCH,

DEALER IN

Golden - Wedding - Rye - Whiskey,

136 WATER STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

Oldest established house in the city [illegible] nothing but pure goods are put up [illegible] family and medicinal use. [illegible] Golden Wedding [illegible]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of John J. Roger, administrator of [illegible] deceased, as shown by his account to and among those entitled thereto, I will [illegible] Room, Court House, Ebensburg, Pa., on [illegible]nesday, April 29th 1891, at [illegible] for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment when and where all persons interested may attend [illegible] in on said fund. H. H. MYERS, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Pa., April 10, 1891.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals will be received [illegible] of a pastoral residence [illegible] specifications to be seen at the residence of J. J. Deasy in Ebensburg, Pa. [illegible] J. J. Deasy on or before 3 P. M. [illegible] May 2nd, 1891. The committee [illegible] to reject any or all proposals.

Ebensburg, Pa., April 16th, 1891.

400 Acres. SALESMEN WANTED

To represent one of the Largest Nurseries in the country. We guarantee [illegible] customers. No previous experience [illegible] salary and expenses from start [illegible] HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS, Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

apr. 24.4t.

HOTEL LE GRANDE, H. J. SHETTIG, Proprietor. Located at DuBois, Pa., near [illegible] Railway Depot. We always [illegible] the best accommodations [illegible] pleasure seekers and boarders. [illegible] of comfort and quiet [illegible] to stop. The Table is unsurpassed [illegible] supplied with the best the market [illegible] all the delicacies of the season [illegible] plied with the choicest of pure [illegible] and every attention [illegible] be given to the care of horses.

H. J. SHETTIG.

FARM FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent [illegible] in Munster township [illegible] Ebensburg & Cresson railroad [illegible] miles from Cresson. Farm contains [illegible] 70 acres, about 60 cleared. Possession [illegible] 1st of April. Call on or address [illegible] subscriber at Loretto, Pa. JAMES NOEL.

Feb. 27, 1891.

$3000 A YEAR! [illegible] E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

DONALD E. DUFTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. ☞ Office in Opera House, Centre street.

FOR SALE.—A valuable property at South Fork [illegible] Good House and Lot. Call on or address [illegible] J. T. [illegible]

Mar27-1m.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election. JAMES [illegible]

Ebensburg, February 25th, 1891.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election. [illegible]

Carrolltown, Pa., March 17th, 1891.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - - APRIL 24, 1891.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Subscribe for the FREEMAN.

—Mrs. Fes Lloyd is visiting friends in Pittsburg.

—Mr. James Scanlan of Carrolltown was in town to-day (Thursday.)

—District Attorney O'Connor, of Johnstown, was in town on Wednesday.

—Ex-Sheriff Joseph A. Gray, was moving around on our streets on Tuesday.

—One 18 tooth, spring tooth harrow for sale cheap at Dufton's hardware store.

—The warm rains are starting up the pasture and you can almost see the grass grow.

—The FREEMAN office is the place to get your job printing. Good work at low prices.

—Ex-Prothonotary B. McColgan, of Summit, spent a few hours in town on Thursday.

—Our farmers all report the wheat crop as looking wonderfully well and promises a big harvest.

—Mr. Paul McKenna, one of Summitville's worthy citiziens, was a vistor to our town on Monday.

—Miss Ann McDonald, of this place, arrived home on Monday after spending the winter in Baltimore.

—Quite a number of students are already enrolled for the Carrolltown Normal School and Business Academy.

—Col. John S. Miller, proprietor of the Franklin House, is lying seriously ill.—*Huntingdon Local News.*

—Wall paper.—Embossed bronze papers, 12 to 15 cents per roll; grounded white back, 5 cents, at Dufton & Son's.

—Mr. J. G. C. Bearer, of Carroll township, was a visitor to our office on Thursday.

—Mr. Owen Williams, father of Mrs. V. S. Barker of this place, died at his home near Kimmel, Indiana county, on last Sunday.

—One of the Houtzdale saloons furnishes a fine fried trout with every glass of beer sold. It is needless to say the patronage is large.

—Hon. A. A. Barker, of this place, who has been absent several months on a tour through the West, returned home on Saturday.

—Mr. Peter Stoltz, a well-known citizen of Carroll township, aged seventy-three years, has been ill for some time past with bronchitas.

—For sale or rent, the Loretto House, Loretto, Pa. A large stable and all necessary outbuildings in connection. Address Loretto, Pa.

—Don't cast off your winter under wear and don a straw hat for a few days yet. The weather this time of the year is mighty uncertain.

—Aaron Kern, an 80-year-old farmer of Chapmans, Lehigh county, was buried last week from the house in which he was born, married and died.

—Geo. Habercorn of the Assistance Fire Company, of Johnstown, was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of that city on Saturday night.

—On Wednesday the roof of Cole's planing mill in this place caught fire, but, being discovered in time, was extinguished before any damage was done.

—A high wind storm accompanied by a slight rain prevailed for about half an hour on Wednesday evening, but as far as we have learned done no damage.

—Circulars will be mailed giving full information concerning the Carrolltown Normal School and Business Academy on application to the secretary, A. Eckenrode, Carrolltown.

—Among the bills passed finally by the Senate is one permitting druggists to sell soda water, cigars, etc., but specifically prohibiting them selling anything of an intoxicating nature.

—Those who intend to attend the Carrolltown Normal School and Business Academy should enroll themselves as soon possible and those first enrolled will be certain of being admitted.

—The law prescribes the minimum size of the trout you are allowed to catch but there is no maximum limit to the fish story you are allowed to tell after slipping home the back way with an empty basket.

—According to a law lately enacted by the Legislature, the train wrecker who may hereafter be successful in killing any person or persons by his nefarious work will be tried for murder in the first degree.

—A small iron safe containing $12,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones was dredged up from the bottom of the bay at San Francisco the other day. The settings of the jewelry are in the 16th century style.

—While a number of boys were examining a revolver at Altoona the other day the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the bullet struck one of them in the right foot. The wound was dressed at the hospital.

—An eastern agency advertised to send "150 articles of every day convenience about the household" for the sum of 30 cents. It takes just that many pins to answer the demands of the advertisement and justly capture the thirty cents.

—Cornelius Neason, of Clearfield township, died at his home in that township on Friday of last week, aged forty-two years. The deceased had been a sufferer from rheumatism for a long time and for nearly two years had not been able to walk. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at St Augustine on Sunday.

—The prospects are bright for the present term of the Ebensburg Normal. It opened on Monday with an attendance of 36 students, largely of the advanced grade. The instructors are doing all in their power to make the term a beneficial one, and request all who intend coming to get in soon as possible and thus get full benefit of the term.

—The herbs are too much neglected in gardens. Sage, savory, thyme, parsley and marjoram are almost indispensable to a well regulated garden. Nearly all herbs can be grown from seed, and once obtained many of them remain for years, and they are also propagated from roots. Herbs, even when established, are too often neglected. They should be cultivated and manured.

—On Monday Sheriff Stineman, Deputy Sheriff Davis, accompanied by H. J. Crouse and Dr. T. M. Richards, took Caroline Dohm and Daniel Allen to Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, and Andrew Mihalgo and George Prentz to the Western Penitentiary, the two latter to undergo a sentence of one year and six months for shooting at officer Miller while attempting to arrest them at Hastings.

—Mr V. F. Valdis, chief of the corps of engineers on the new railroad line from Kaylor's to Walnut run, in Susquehanna township, has been dangerously ill at the Lloyd House in this place for the past week or two. His illness is caused by inflammatory rheumatism and for several days past his condition has been critical, and so much so that on Tuesday Dr. Wood of Philadelphia, was summoned to visit him. At present writing we understand he is improving and hopes are had for his recovery.

—Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, West Chester, Pa., want a saleman in this county. See their ad. in another column.

—Mr. P. F. Brown, of the Central Hotel, has just placed in position a handsome new bar, one of the finest in the county.

—Mr. J. H. Gant will open up another barber shop in the room adjoining the Mountain House pool room in the course of a week or two.

—The attention of contractors and builders is called to the advertisement asking for bids for the erection of a pastorial residence for the Catholic congregation in this place.

—Carpenters are at work putting in shelving and counters in the store room of Mr. George H. Roberts, which will be occupied in a few days by Mr. Jerry Wilber, formerly of Coalport, as a clothing store.

—George M. Reade, Esq., is in Pittsburg, the present week where he will argue the case of Dishong vs. Fenkbinder, in the United States Court, an action of ejectment for a tract of land containing 500 acres in Fulton county.

—Owing to the election of Postmaster Patton, of Altoona, to the Superintendency of the State Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, quite a number appicants are already booming their claims for the postmastership in that mountain city.

—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of J. D. Lucas in another column, who has opened up a shoe store in the Tudor building on High street. In connection with his shoe store he will also carry a fine line of gentlemen's furnishing goods, hats, caps, hosiery, ect.

—Edward Johnston, an employe of the Whitney works in Westmoreland county, intimidated by the strikers, has lost his reason in consequence. The strikers threatened his life and property because he would not quit work. Johnston brooded over the matter until his reason was dethroned.

—We heartily concur in the editorial comment of our neighbor the *Herald* this week on the bill before the legislature relative to pensioning the judiciary in this state. Our reasons for so heartily concurring in our neighbor's opinion is the fact that the article originated in the *Freeman* two weeks ago.

—The Roman Catholic University at Washington, D. C., was enriched last Thursday by a most magnificent gift, through the generosity of Rev. James McMahon, rector of St. Andrew's church, City Hall Place, New York. The gift consists of real estate estimated to be worth half a million dollars.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot*, always a good paper has passed into new hands and is now much improved in appearance as well as being enlarged to an eight page paper with all the Associated Press dispatches. Those wishing a daily paper from the State Capital with all the legislative news should take the *Patriot*

—Evan C. Evans, while at work shingling a kitchen on the premises of Mr. Thomas D. Evans, in the East ward, on Saturday last, lost his foothold by the breaking of a lath and fell to the ground, a distance of sixteen feet, and, alighting on his side on the corner of a board that was around a garden bed, had the misfortune to break tree of his ribs.

—The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, at Altoona, took place on Sunday last. Extensive preparations had been made for the event, which was participated in by a number of Catholic societies and about 8,000 people. Rev. Father Smith, formerly of this place, is the pastor and the edifice to be erected will cost about $35,000.

—Mr. A. J. Youngkin, of Fallen Timber, while cutting wood one day last week met with a singular accident. He had raised the axe to make a stroke when it caught in a clothes line above his head which caused the weapon to descend, the bit cutting an ugly gash from his forehead to his chin. It might have been much worse, but luckily the cut is not dangerous.

—Wanted, a reliable, energetic young man who is determined to make money, to sell our lubricating and harness oils to farmers and and threshers in this and adjoining counties. We can offer paying position during next three months, and if your work justifies it, a permanent paying position. Address, stating age, name and references, Keystone Oil Works, Cleveland, Ohio.

—The miners of the Clearfield district are preparing for the general shut down which they threaten to inaugurate May 1st. This section was very strong in asking for the eight hour concession on the part of the operators, and is resolved to go out unless its demands are granted. The men say they are sure of success. and are not alarmed as to the outcome should the strike take palce.

—Mr. Ossie Wilkinson, of the well-known marble firm, J. Wilkinson & Son, of this place, started out on Monday soliciting orders for marble work. We don't want any of our subscribers, especially those who pay in advance, to die just for the purpose of giving Ossie an order, but the friends of those who are gone cannot deal with a more gentlemanly solicitor or a more reliable firm.

—Thursday night, of last week, Constable R. McDonald, of West Newton, was taking Sandy Wilson to the Greensburg jail, and when the train had just passed Jeannette Wilson jumped and was struck by a train and killed. McDonald jumped after his prisoner but escaped with a broken collar bone and several bruises. Wilson was arrested for cruelty to his wife. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and family with whom he had not been making his home for some time.

—The Johnstown *Herald* of Tuesdry says: Mrs. Sarah Davis, of Wilkesbarre, mother of the wife of Dr. G. A. Zimmerman, of this plrce, was accompanied to her home this morning by her son, Mr. J. W. Davis. Several weeks ago Mrs. Zimmerman became critically ill, when her mother was telegraphed for and she came on at once. While waiting at her daughter's bedside, Mrs. Davis critacall till and as she had a desire to return to her home, her son came on and took her home. Although able to travel she was not at all well when she left but it was thought, best that she should be allowed to go home. Mrs. Zimmerman is rapidly recovering.

—According to instructions issued from the United States Revenue Department, on and after May 1st, 1891, the law requiring a special tax as heretofore from dealers in and man ufacturers of tobacco and cigars is repealed, but every dealer in leaf tobacco and every manufacturer or peddler of tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, must register with the collector of Internal Revenue of his district his name, residence and place where the business to be carried on, and procure and keep displayed a certificate of registry. A non-complianoe subjects the dealer to severe penalties. Dealers in manufactured tobacco are not required to register.

—A new clock has been invented by a railroad man that promises to be a great advantage to locomotive engineers. The dial-plate and figures are large, and so are the hour and minute hands. As a train whirls by a station the hours and minute hands whirl around like a flash to mark the correct time, and a red bull's eye flashes into the dial. Five minutes later the red light turns green, and in five minutes more the green light disappears. The engineer on the next train following can tell exactly how many minutes ahead is the train that precedes him. The clock is a perfect timekeeper, and when the train passes drops the signal light.

—Sunday, 26th will be the seventy-second anniversary of Introduction of Odd Fellowship into the United States, and will be elaborately celebrated in many places.

—The attention of our readers is called to the fact that Simon & Co., of Gallitzin, are constantly receiving new goods which they are placing on their shelves for the inspection of their customers. Every day brings in new goods and their stock is constantly changing. Go and see their goods, learn their prices and you cannot help buying.

—Fifteen years ago Joseph McCullough, a son of the late Isaac McCullough, of Green township, left for Colorado and engaged in mining. In February last he and two companions resolved to pass the remainder of the winter in their mine on the mountain. They were well provisioned, and barring the solitude expected to get through safely. March 28 a neighbor named Robinson, living in the valley eight miles below, concluded to pay them a visit. As he approached their camp, evidence of a snowslide was apparent, and later investigations resulted in the conviction that the three men had been swallowed up in a terrible mountain avalanche. Mr. McCullough was about 25 years of age and unmarried. His mother was a sister of the wife of Jury Commissioner John McGuire. —*Indiana Messenger.*

—The erection of marble is the last work of respect to the memory of departed friends, and is a custom which has been followed from the earliest ages of antiquity. For many years J. Wilkinson & Son have been in the marble business in Ebensburg and through their energy and honorable dealings, they have built for themselves a reputation for doing their work in a most artistic manner. Their work is an ornament to the town as well as a credit to themselaes. We are giving them no more notoriety than they deserve, and to prove our assertion, go to their establishment and see for yourself. They take pleasure in showing their work, whether you wish to purchase or not. They have on exhibition at their works two car-loads of monuments and headstones, and in April and May will receive two car-loads more. They will then have a large assortment of the latest styles for customers to select from. They have arrangements made with wholesale granite dealers so that they can fill all orders for granite monuments and headstones in a short time and as cheap as can be done anywhere. They buy their stock in such large quantities that they defy competition. They also have the agency for the Champion Iron Company and are prepared to furnish all kinds of fencing or anything in iron. Persons wishing to purchase anything in their line of business would do well to give them a call before leaving their order with any other manufacturer, as they have as fine, if not the finest stock of marble that ever came to Western Pennsylvania. Give them a trial and you can depend upon getting a good job at a fair price.

A Bustle for a Bank.

Miss Maggie Schutt, of Derry, Westmoreland county, died last week. Miss Schutt's relatives had been puzzled to know what she did with her money. She lived like a perverse old maid, and indulged in no luxuries or frivolities. Three days after her funeral two of the young women of the house concluded to clean up the room occupied by miss Schutt.

Mrs. Jennie Bennett unearthed a large, well-made, heavy bustle of ticking. With the remark, "Well, here it goes, Kate," Jennie threw it into the flames. Taking a second thought she pulled it out again. "It seems awful heavy for a bustle," said she; "let's rip it open." When turning it over to insert the scissors a piece of green paper was seen sticking out of a hole in the seam. The green paper was a bright $20 bill. Scissors were thrown aside and deft fingers took their place. The whole thing was ripped open. There was a feminine scream. There lay tens, twenties, fifties, and nestling in the bed of greenbacks were shining gold eagles and double eagles and some small silver coin. The find netted $6000.

The money will be divided between her two sisters, with a neat reward to the girls who discovered it. The old bustle will be covered with tinted satin, decked with ribbons and handed down to generations.

The Enemy in Ambush.

Everyone knows that at this season of the year disease lies in ambush, ever ready to pounce and prey upon the weak. And any fair minded physician will tell you that the only safeguard lies in keeping the system thoroughly keyed up by the use (not abuse) of a reliable stimulant. Hundreds of tonics are advertised for this purpose, but experience shows that a pure rye whiskey is the only one to be depended upon. Max Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquene" brands are sold under a sworn guarantee of absolute purity; an affidavit accompanies each bottle. "Silver Age" sells for $1.50 and "Duquesne" at $1.25 per full quart bottle. The difference in age makes the difference in price—both brands are warranted to be unadulterated.

You can get Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson, or Overholt from Mr. Klein at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00. His stock of wines, brandies, gins, etc., is acknowledged to be the largest and choicest in the state. Goods shipped to all parts of the United States. Send for catalogue and price list mentioning this paper. MAX KLEIN, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, April 22nd 1891:

William Parker and Josephine Pittman, Lilly.

Peter Kinney and Sidney Mahan, Johnstown.

Charles H. Reed and Mary Martha Smith, Sheridan Station.

Clyde G. Albright, Allegheny county Pa., and Mollie E. Bingham, Johnstown.

E. D. Blakburn and Eliza Chisholm Gallitzin.

Edward Sutton, Altoona Pa., and Jennie M. Farbaugh, Munster township.

John M. Fogle and Elizabeth Eva Simmons Johnstown.

Jesse G. Steward, Croyle township, and Etta May Rager Summerhill township.

Peter Gerbey and Margaret Ann Bethel, Johnstown.

George Gradof and Mary Balchork, Johnstown.

From Garman's Mills.

GARMAN'S MILLS, PA., April 14, 1891.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

SIR:—I would like to have room enough in your paper for a few words of praise in regard to our school this winter, and the entertainment given by the teacher and pupils of our school. The teacher, Mr. Blose, is a wide awake young man, full of energy and deserves all the credit given him. He has labored patiently with the pupils under his care and made a grand success of both school and entertainment. Indiana county should be proud of such earnest young men. The citizens also took a good interest in the work and we hope they will continue in helping on the great cause of education.

S. P. L.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Double Lines to Atlantic City.—A Superb Summer Schedule.

The coming summer promises to be a most notable one for sea-shore travel. Engagements already made in advance for hotel accommodations at Atlantic City and inquiries received indicate the widespread popularity of this great resort.

Never before in the history of the City-by-the-Sea have the railroad facilities been so perfect as they will be over the Pennsylvania sea-shore lines. Arrangements have been perfected by which this popular route will cosolidate its two railroads (the West Jersery and Camden and Atlantic) between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, so as to be operated on the plan of a double track. This mode of management will greatly facilitate the handling of the enormous passenger traffic, and will present the safest and most novel system of double lines in the country. The schedule of trains will be greatly improved over that of previous years, both in number of trains, their equipment and speed. A large number of trains will run on a time table best adjusted to the needs of the public. They will be equipped with comfortable and handsome new passenger coaches and attractive parlor cars drawn by the Pennsylvania Standard hard-coal burning locomotives The majority of trains will make the run in each direction in eighty minutes, thus reducing the time of transit to the minimum consistent with safety and good management.

The Philadelphia Weekly Times.

The Philadelphia *Weekly Times* may justly claim the title of the cheapest family paper in the world. It is not only the cheapest, but also indisputably among the best. Always handsomely printed, it is, in its new form of sixteen pages, more attractive in appearance than ever and is filled with a choice selection of the best literature for all classes of readers. Its contents include bright and original stories by leading writers, letters of travel and adventure, literay and artistic reviews, fashions, sports, domestic topics and political and personal intelligence from all over the world, with a great abundance of fine illustrations. The department devoted to "Our Boys and Girls," which has become one of the most popular juvenile publications in the country, is a feature of the *Weekly Times* that alone would make it cheap at the exceedingly low price of fifty cents a year, at which this favorite journal is now offered. Those who wish a paper that will please and interest every member of the family, old or young, should send a postal card for a specimen copy of the Philadelphia *Weekly Times* and read the inducements ($1000.00 in cash) offered to those who get up clubs.

"It makes me tired! People ask me—is marriage a failure? Of course 't'aint; s'pose I don't know my biz—what am I here for?" If the women only keep healthy they keep in good spirits and cupid is in demand. Let every enfeebled woman know this—there's a remedy that'll cure her, the proof's positive.

Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it!

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it has proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness. It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything—but it has done more to build up enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine known.

ASSIGNEE'S ADJOURNED : SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises in Allegheny township, on

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1891,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Thomas Bishop, Peter Flick, Matthias Feicher and Sebastian Feicher, containing

74 Acres,

more or less, and having thereon erected a LOG HOUSE, FRAME BARN and all necessary Outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of sale; balance in two equal payments at, 6 and 12 months respectively, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage of purchaser.

W. A. B. LITTLE,
April 24, 1891. Assignee of Michael Hoffman.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Camaria Co. to distribute the funds in hands of James Gallagher, administrator Edward Lynch deceased as shown by his first and final account to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on **Tuesday, May 12th, 1891,** at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested shall attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

ALVIN EVANS,
Ebensburg, Pa., April 24, 1891.3t. Auditor

IN the matter of the assigned estate of the Lilly Menchandise Co.

April 15th, 1891.—On motion of D. E. Dufton, Esq., attorney for accountant, F. A. Shoemaker, appointed auditor to report diptribution of the fund in the hands of the assignee, as shown by her final account J. C. DARBY, Prothy.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of my appointment at my office in Ebensburg on **Friday, May 15th, 1891,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
Ebensburg, Pa., April 17, 1891.3t. Auditor.

CAUTION NOTICE.

All persons are notified not to interfere with the following personal property left by me with and in the care of Mrs. Mary Ann Burk until I see fit to remove the same: One pair of sleds, one horse rake, two sets work harness, one fanning mill, one buggy, one spring wagon, one set of buggy harness, and 1 grind stone. Also one mare I sold to Simon P. Mullen. I have bought this after said property at collector's sale.

HENRY S. SPROUT,
Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa.
April 17, 1891.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale pieces of real estate situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., containing respectively sixty six and fifty-five acres and allowance. The property is improved and in good state of cultivation, and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. For furtner particulars call on or address Alvin Evans, Ebensburg, Pa., or LUKE RODGERS,
December 12, 1890. Loretto, Pa

$1,000.00.

In Cash to be distributed among Canvassers for Clubs for the Weekly Times.

A handsomely Illustrated Paper of Sixteen Pages.

Less than ONE CENT a Week

CHEAPEST PAPER IN the WORLD.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE

Philadelphia

Weekly Times

INTEND TO HAVE

100,000 :-: Subscribers

Before January, 1892, and to accomplish this in the shortest space of time the price has been reduced to

50 Cents A Year.

And Cash to the amount of

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to the getters-up of Clubs, as follows:

EOR THE—	
1st largest list,	$250
2nd largest list,	200
3rd largest list,	100
3 next largest,	50
4 next largest,	25
10 next largest,	10
20 next largest,	5

The Above Prizes in Cash.

This Competition will be open to Everybody Everywhere—men, women boys and girls. Careful record will be kept of the Subscribers sent in by each Compatitor, and the Cash will be paid when the contest closes, on the first day of December, 1891.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

A Handsome Weekly Journal, filled with richly illustrated articles on every subject of contemporaneous interest, including Fiction, Literature, Travel, Adventure, Society, the Drama, Sports and Home Life, the Farm and Garden, with all Current News of the world.

A feature of the Weekly Times is a department devoted to

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

This feature of the Times has aroused more interest among young people than any other Juvenile publication, not only because its stories, sketches, chat puzzles, and problems are so entertaing and instructive, but because every boy and girl that reads it is a member of the famous Eight O'Clock Club. The Crimson and Gold Button of the Club is sent free to everyone of them.

There are no fees of any kind.

You can find out all about the Club and the HUNDREDS OF PRIZES it distributes among boys and girls by sending for a free copy of the Weekly Times, the subscription price of which is only

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

It will cost you only a postal card to get a specimen copy, and then by sending 50 cents, which we are sure you will do, it will be sent to you for one year. Subscriptions may begin with any number. No continued stories.

Address for all particulars,
THE TIMES, Times Building,
PHILADELPHIA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Eckenrode, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Eckenrode, administrator of William Eckenrode, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office on **TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY APRIL, 1891,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the duties of his appointment, at which time all persons having claims against said estate shall present them, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

M. D. KITTELL,
Ebensburg, Pa., April 10, 1891. Auditor.

New Shoe Store!

The subscriber respectfully announces to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has just opened up in the Tudor Building, on High street a fine Selected Stock of

MENS', LADIES',

Children's and Misses' Shoes,

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of all the Latest Styles of Neckwear, Fancy Shirts, Hats and Caps, Gents' Hosiery, etc., which he offers at the Lowest Possible Prices. Call and see for yourselves.

J. D. LUCAS,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.

LILLY BANKING : CO.,
LILLY, PA.,

JNO. B MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO.,
feb590. Lilly, Penna.

NOTICE.

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
County of Cambria, }

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all persons claiming to be heirs or in any wise interested or claim an interest in the estate, real or personal, or in the distribution of the estate of Lena A. Shumaker, who was the daughter of John Streim, deceased, Greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June, A. D., 1891, at two o'clock P. M., then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made ordering and directing the administrator of Lena Shumaker, deceased, to pay over to James M. Shumaker, her surviving husband, the fund in his hands and due to him under the intestate laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the absence of other heirs.

Here in fail not.

[Seal.] WITNESS, the Honorable A. V. Barker, President Judge of our said Orphans' Court at Ebensburg, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1891.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR,
Ebensburg, March 20, 1891.6t. Clerk O. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Joel Gates, of White township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate make payment without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM ESCH,
Administrator of Joel Gates, deceased
April 3-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rose Horne, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

THOMAS BISHOP,
Allegheny twp., April 10, 1891. Executor.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm formerly owned by Evan E. Bennnett, deceased, in Cambria township, three miles north of Ebensburg. The farm contains 240 acres, about 125 of which are cleared, having thereon a house and barn and a good orchard. For particulars call on or address.

EVAN J. BENNETT,
feb13 Ebensburg, Pa.

1794. 1891.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

C. A. LANGBEIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,

Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Shop Barker's Row on Centre street.
apr129tf

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE!

A LOT of ground in the West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cmbria county, Pa, fronting on Sample street having thereon erected a

FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings, all in good repair. For terms or particulars call on or address

JOHN NEALAN, Nicktown, Pa., or
M. D. KITTELL, Ebensburg, Pa.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of admininistration upon the estate of John Hamilton, Sr., of Lilly borough, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN A. HAMILTON,
Administrator of John Hamilton, Sr., deceased.
April 17-6t.

SIMON & CO.'S,

The Largest and Most Reliable Store

IN CAMBRIA CO.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

For the next thirty days we will present every purchaser to the amount of $15.00 with a HANDSOME WATCH, which is guaranteed to keep good time.

Our Spring Opening

is a success. We are selling more Spring Goods than ever before. There is nothing in the line of Spring Goods which cannot be found in our Large Store. We had, until to-day, hardly a chance to give you any of our prices, therefore we will quote you a few, so that you will know where to find Good Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Our Clothing Department.

is filled with the nobbiest line of Spring Suits and Pantaloons in the market.

Our Fine Black Dress Suits, sizes from 34 to 44, can't be beat in price or quality, we are selling at $6.50. Next in the line is at $8.25; next in the line is $10.00, and the last is $8.50, worth $16.00. Our light colored Suits, which everybody sells at $10.00 and $12.00, we sell at $5.95.

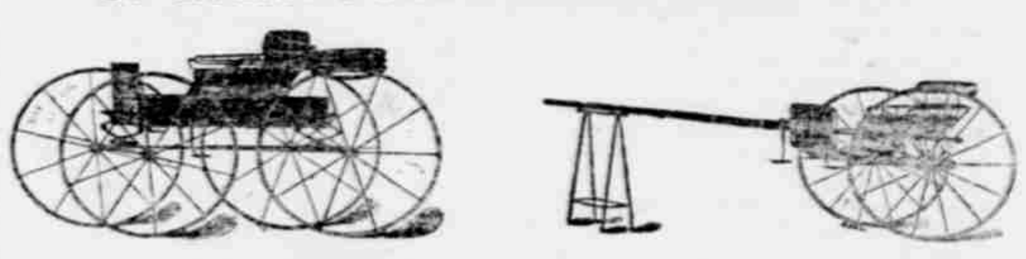
Boys' Suits, sizes from 4 to 14, we have wagon loads of them, from $1.12 up to $5.98.

Boys' Suits, with Long Pants, ages from 10 to 19 years—19 is a size which will also fit a man—only $3.75 up to $12.00. These are are only a few of our prices in this line. You must call and see our goods and prices. We have thousands of Suits of all kinds in this department. Our line of Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Carpets Corsets, Shoes, etc., is complete.

Remember, this sale to commence Wednesday, April 15th.

VEHICLES

OF EVERY POSSIBLE DESCRIPTION.



—OVER ONE HUNDRED STYLES TO SELECT FROM.—

We have from the very cheapest to the most expensive and highest standard of manufactured Carts, Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Business, Farm and Pleasure Wagons.

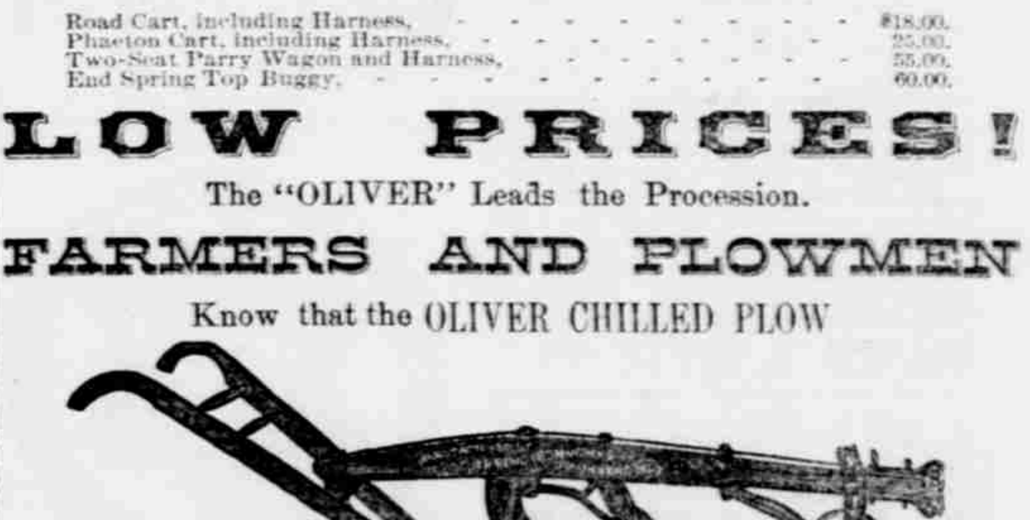
Road Cart, including Harness,	$18.00.
Phaeton Cart, including Harness,	25.00.
Two-Seat Parry Wagon and Harness,	55.00.
End Spring Top Buggy,	60.00.

LOW PRICES!

The "OLIVER" Leads the Procession.

FARMERS AND PLOWMEN

Know that the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

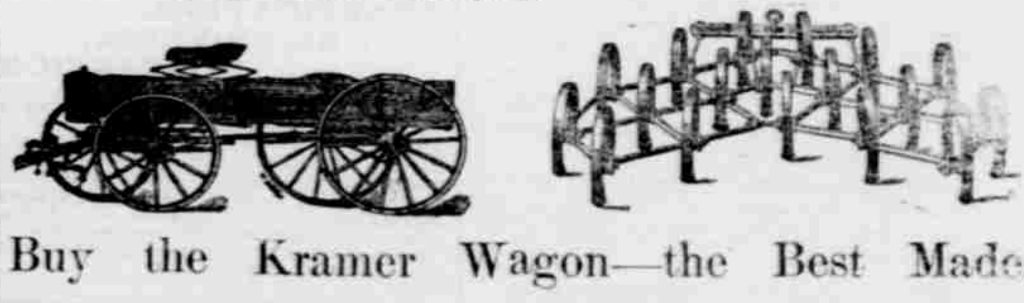


IS - THE - BEST - ON - EARTH.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

One-Horse Plows,	$7.00.
Two-Horse Plows,	9.50.

BEAR THIS IN MIND. That the Oliver Chilled Plows are Better Known, have reached a Larger Sale, have had a Longer Run, have proved More Popular and given Better Satisfaction than any other Plow on the face of the globe. Beware of imitations. The name "OLIVER" is on all wearing parts.



Buy the Kramer Wagon—the Best Made.

ALL - STEEL - FRAME

Spring Tooth Harrow.

A Wonderful Improvement in Spring Tooth Harrows. Teeth Quickly Adjusted by only Loosening One Nut. The BEST TOOTH HOLDER EVER INVENTED.

The Tooth is held in Position by a Ratchet, with which it can be adjusted so as to wear from 15 to 18 inches off the point of the tooth, which is four or five times as much wear or service as can be obtained from any other Spring Tooth Harrow in existance. Send for Special Circular and Prices of Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Farming Machinery, and Hardware.

Swank Hardware Co.,
Cor. MAIN AND BEDFORD STREETS, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office on Centre street, near High.

MEXICO'S SYSTEM OF PEONAGE.

Contrary to Law, but Carried on Without Molestation.

A system of peonage or slavery is extensively carried on in Chiapas, and its workings are novel and interesting. The slaves nearly all come from the middle class of Spaniards, and are not Indians, as is generally supposed. The usual custom is for a family who may have a boy 10 or 14 years of age to take the child to some plantation-owner or family of the first-class and propose that it shall take a position as servant on condition that an advance of $10 or $15 is made to the parents. The contract also generally stipulates that the child shall receive a certain amount as wages, and that the sum shall be placed to its credit until the money advanced has been paid, when the child will again be free. As the child grows older and becomes able to earn more money its parents, so it happens in nearly every case, apply for more money, thus piling up the debt. When the child becomes of age it generally asks for money for its own personal use, and thus bound to its master it must continue in slavery until the debt is paid.

A peon can not change masters at his will, but he must have a written statement of his debts from his first owner, which is accepted by his new master, should one be found who is willing to advance the amount. If any attempt to escape paying his debts is made by the slave he is carried to jail and punished until he is willing to take up the yoke again. This system of slavery is contrary to the statute law of the country, but it has been in operation so long that in this part of the Republic it is carried on without molestation.

Owing to the ignorance of the middle classes, it is seldom that a slave becomes acquainted with his natural rights, and there are very few cases of rebellion. One of these exceptional cases recently occurred in the City of San Cristobal, in this State, the slave being a young woman who was the property of a family to whom she owed a large debt. A prominent army officer, stationed in that city at the time, became enamored of the girl. He informed her what her rights were under the law, and she lost no time in leaving the family, without taking any statement of the debt or attempting to find another master. Owing to the influence of the army officer all efforts of the family to have her arrested and punished were unsuccessful.—Philadelphia Times.

TEETH AND HAIR.

They Are Not Indispensable to Good Looks.

With us there is, to say the least, a strong and decided prejudice in favor of luxuriant tresses and pearly teeth. But it is only a prejudice, and by no means universal. We see no lack of beauty in the infant's naked, rosy scalp, in its sweet little toothless mouth. We even see a kind of majestic beauty in the ivory dome that covers the sage's busy brain. A white, shining billiard ball is by no means unpleasing to the eye, and no one can fancy its beauty improved by covering half of it with a coat of hair, however soft and silky, lustrous, brown or golden. Birds had teeth once: how should we welcome the prospect of a return, a retrogression, to their former semi-reptilian conditions? Would you think your canary or your brilliant-hued cockatoo improved in its appearance if the smooth, even edges of its bill were garnished with saws of pearly teeth like a little feathered and winged alligator? The possession of a full complement of teeth has always been regarded as an indispensable condition of perfect health. To our prehistoric ancestors, who had no other grain-mills than their molars, it must have been so, and the modern soldier in active service would find his hard tack and leathery salt beef unsatisfactory fare without the dental integrity which the examining surgeon so properly insists upon. But the constantly improving science of cookery supplies the remedy for the civilian, and as to the soldier, he is, like his teeth, a relic of undeveloped civilization. The "dogs of war" must go, teeth and all. Experience has demonstrated that the luxurious diet of civilization, which gives so little for the teeth to do, is, on the whole, more conducive to vitality and longevity than the hard fare of savagery. Long before toothless gums shall have become the rule, all occasion for teeth have passed, either for beauty or use.—North American Review.

AN ODD LIBRARY.

Books on Botany Bound in the Bark of Trees and Plants.

At Warthenstein, in Germany, there is perhaps one of the most curiously original collections of books extant. This consists of a botanical collection. Outwardly the books present the common appearance of a block of wood, and that is the first impression; but a minute examination reveals the fact that each is a complete history of the particular tree which it represents. At the back of the book the bark has been removed from a space which allows the scientific and common names of the tree to be placed as a title. One side is formed from the split of the tree, showing its grain and natural fracture; the other shows the wood when worked smooth and varnished. One end shows the grain as left by the saw, the other the finely-polished wood. On opening the book it is found to contain the fruit, seeds, leaves and other products of the tree. These are supplemented by a well-printed description of its habits, usual location and manner of growth. It fact, every thing which has a bearing upon that particular tree secures a place in this wonderful, useful and valuable collection. Here is a precedent for the botanical societies to adopt, and although doubtless expensive, yet it will certainly repay in its utility.—Christian at Work.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

THE Eskimo call seals to them by lying down on the ice and whistling.

VOLAPUK is but eleven years old and it is said that 5,000,000 people are able to use it.

A PROPHET has arisen who says that the world will be densely overcrowded before it is two hundred years older.

IT is estimated that nearly 10,000 pickerel have been taken so far this winter from Long Meadow pond, near Waterbury, Conn.

THE highest church-spire in the world has just been completed. It is that of the cathedral at Ulm, Wurtemberg, and is 530 feet high.

MRS. H. MCDOWELL, of Oskaloosa, Ia., began about a year and a half ago to save dimes. A few days ago her bank was opened and the sum total was $118.70.

MARSHAL BOOTH gives this succinct statement of the salvation methods: "Scrubology and soapology, instead of theology, in dealing with the submerged twentieth of society."

THORNDIKE RICE is said to have once won $100,000 at draw poker at a single sitting. It may be true and again it may not, but there were no such "hands" among the bric-a-brac which he left behind him.

AN acre of bananas will support twenty-five times as many persons as an acre of wheat. One thousand square feet of land, growing bananas, will produce four thousand pounds of nutritious substance. The same space, devoted to wheat or potatoes, will produce only thirty-three pounds of wheat, or ninety-nine pounds of potatoes.

JOB : : PRINTING.

THE FREEMAN

Printing Office

Is the place to get your

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competion. We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.

With Fast Presses and New Type

We are prepared to turn out Job Printing of every discription in the FINEST STYLE and at the very

Lowest Cash Prices.

Nothing but the best material is used and our work speaks for itself. We are prepared to print on the shortest notice

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS, BILL HEADS,
MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES,
LABELS, CIRCULARS, WEDDING AND
VISITING CARDS, CHECKS, NOTES,
DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BOND WORK,
LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, AND
HOP AND PARTY INVITATIONS ETC.

We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

The Cambria Freeman,
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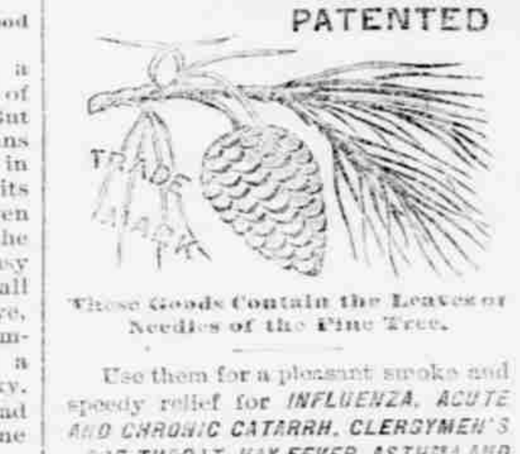

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TWO QUEER CREATURES.

Habits and Peculiarities of the Bat and the Whale.

Only one species of featherless animal that can fly exists in all the world, and it is one that you probably have often seen. Properly speaking it has no wings, nevertheless its flying appurtenance is more nearly perfect than that of any bird. It flies with wonderful rapidity, darts about with such quickness that it is difficult for the eye to follow it, and its sense of touch and smell are something marvelous.

In watching its rapid and eccentric flight in the twilight you have, no doubt, thought that this strange animal is a bird. But its bird-like appearance ends with its ability to fly. Its young are born and nurtured just as are puppies and kittens.

This strange flying animal is the bat, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times. In one of Æsop's fables it is related that the beasts and the birds once engaged in battle, and the bat hovered above, changing from one side to the other, as the chances of victory changed. For this treachery the bat was doomed to the queer life he now leads, that of an apparent bird, but a real mammalian animal.

The structure of the bat is very peculiar. An eminent naturalist says: "If the fingers of a man were to be drawn out like wire to about four feet in length, a thin membrane to extend from finger to finger, and another membrane to fall from the little finger to the ankles, he would make a very tolerable bat." Yes, the whole skeleton of the bat is very similar to that of man, with the exception of the great elongation of what we may call the arms and hands.

When you see the bat darting about in the evening he is taking his supper. He lives as the swallow does, on insects in the air, and, although his sight is very poor, his touch and smell are so sensitive that he has no difficulty in catching his prey, even when flying so very fast.

When cold weather comes on the bat ceases to fly about in search of food. He doesn't need to. He seeks a well sheltered nook, where he is not likely to be disturbed, and quietly takes a nap till next spring!

Somewhat analagous to the bat, the mammalian of the air, is the whale, the mammalian of the sea. The whale is no more a fish than the bat is a bird. Its young are born like the kittens and the puppies, but only one at a time. The young whale takes its nourishment at its mother's breast, just as the human baby does, and it is just as carefully watched and guarded by its parents.

Although whales grow to enormous size, sometimes eighty and even ninety feet long, the throat is so small that the animal couldn't swallow a bite as large as a tea biscuit. This applies to the common whale; the spermaceti has a mouth large enough to swallow a man.

The whalebone that the dress-makers and others find so useful is what may be called the jaw of the common whale. It has no teeth, and it lives on animacules—little animals—that float in great numbers on the surface of the water. The whalebone is used as a sieve through which the food is strained. Therefore the whale that kindly took Jonah "in out of the wet" must have been a spermaceti, which has a big throat and jaws with about one hundred teeth in each.

POCKET-MONEY FOR BOYS.

The Evil Attendant Upon Supplying Them With Cash.

If you want to ruin an impulsive boy, give him plenty of pocket-money. The recipe is infallible. It has often been tried, and always with the same unhappy result.

Rich parents are too liable to indulge in this killing species of kindness. By the time he is eight years old, the little scion of wealth begins to understand the soft side of pa and ma, if both have a soft side, and, if not, the weak spot in the weaker of the twain. If an only son, he is usually irresistible.

Alas! how many only sons have the way to destruction made smooth for them by blind partiality. Young gentlemen of large expectations are accustomed to carry bank bills in their portemonnaies at the ripe age of ten in these days of prematurity. At fourteen they are content with nothing less than well-stuffed pocket-books, which "the governor" is required to refill as fast as they are emptied, or, if he demurs to the requisition, the wherewithal must come out of "the old lady's" pin money. "Youth must be served," especially precocious youth.

All this is wrong. Every father and mother knows it is wrong, and yet such things are common, says the New York Ledger. Say what we may about the harsh, austere, uncompromising old Puritans, their stern family discipline was better than the domestic indulgence by which children are "spoiled" in these modern days. Boys need the curb as much as fiery young colts, and of the two extremes it is wiser to bit them heavily than to throw the reins on their necks and let them gallop at their own wild will. There is a middle course, however, which conscientious trainers of youth find no difficulty in pursuing. Would there were more of them.

STILL ANOTHER MYTH.

It Was Not Rouget de L'Isle Who Wrote the Music of the "Marseillaise."

Yet another tradition is disproved and a graceful legend upset and discredited. Every one knows, says the Chicago Journal, who wrote the music of the "Marseillaise," and how Rouget de l'Isle, lying in prison in Paris, heard the troops marching from the South sing the famous war song which he had composed to cheer the conscripts at Stranburg. The troops were coming from Marseilles; Rouget de l'Isle's hymn was henceforth called the "Marseillaise," and in 1830 its composer was pensioned by Louis Phillippe. Well, he did not write the music. There lived at St. Omer, in the department of Calais, a modest old chapel-master who had controlled the music of the cathedral and believed himself to be a composer. He wrote hymns and anthems and pieces during the years of his office, which began in 1775 and ended in 1787. He even wrote an oratorio, taking the choruses from Racin's "Esther" for his libretto and calling his magnum opus by that name. When he retired from his peaceful office, two years before the taking of the bastile, he drew up an inventory of all his works and deposited it and his manuscripts in the archives of the town. There they have remained, cared for certainly as the old organist would have wished, but also wholly undisturbed. In the introduction to the oratorio was that very hymn to which, two years after the choir-master's retirement, Rouget de l'Isle set his famous words. The manuscript has lately been brought forth from obscurity and the air discovered in the composer's autograph. There is even something stranger. The battle hymn, as Rouget wrote it, had certain florid passages which he judged in accord with martial music. Subsequent arrangements by more skilled composers have reduced or omitted these, and in so doing have left the composition exactly as it appears in the old chapel-master's autograph score.

Tooth In-Hand—"I have such a terrible pain in one of my teeth, but I am afraid to have it drawn." Cholly—"Why don't you have it photographed?"—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

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THE WORLD'S FOUR CORNERS.

THERE are over a hundred railway stations in London.

THERE are in European Russia two hundred and twenty-three sugar factories producing sugar from beets.

A FRENCH writer has recently called attention to the fact that English lace is frequently charged with white lead.

OVER three hundred thousand dollars' worth of French bonbons are exported to Constantinople yearly for the ladies of the Turkish harems.

THE salary of the president of Japan's congress or diet is four thousand dollars, and he holds office for four years. The vice-president gets two thousand dollars.

THE Metzger Zeitung, one of the most popular journals of Luxembourg, has been suppressed for six months because it contained recently articles reflecting upon the new Grand Duke.

ACCORDING to the reports of the Excise Commission the crop of tobacco in European Russia amounted this year to 4,406,491 poods, of which the provinces of Little Russia yield 1,785,867, and those of the southwest 108,613 poods.

SO SERIOUS has the plague of rabbits become in New Zealand that a mercantile company connected with that country is paying seven shillings six pence apiece for stoats to certain agents in England, delivered alive and in good condition.

IN every tobacco factory at Key West there is a "reader." Cubans and Spaniards can not talk without gesticulation. In order to keep them from talking and dropping their work in order to use the hands a person is employed to read aloud during working hours.

THE Japanese census shows that the population a year ago was 40,072,020—20,245,336 males and 19,825,684 females, 7,840,872 inhabited houses, 3,825 nobles, 1,993,637 shizuku, or members of the old military class, 38,074,558 "common people," and 7,445,119 married couples.

NINETY public sanitary inspectors visited the crematorium at Woking. The carcass of a sheep was cremated to show the working of the system. It takes an hour to reduce an adult human body to ashes, which would measure from half to three parts of a gallon.

SCRAPS OF INFORMATION.

A TON of tomatoes as they come from the field, it is estimated, will fill from 400 to 450 cans.

IN a minute an express train goes a mile and a street-car 32 rods; the fastest trotting horse 148 rods and an average pedestrian has got over 16 rods.

THE latest article to be manufactured from corn is soap. Experiments have shown that a bushel of corn with the proper amount of alkali will make 200 pounds of soap.

A BUSHEL of peanuts subjected to very high pressure yields one gallon of oil. In some countries the peanut, castor oil bean and sunflower are grown extensively for oil alone.

THERE are only about twenty really great diamonds in the world. The most famous of them have come from Golconda and Brazil but the largest are from the South African fields.

A RAPID penman can write 30 words in a minute. To do this he must draw his quill through the space of a rod—16½ feet. In 40 minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five hours and a third a mile.

IT is estimated that water leaking through a hole just large enough to pass a needle through, during twenty-four hours, at a 14-pound pressure, would be sufficient to supply a house for a day. The waste through a one-inch pipe under the same conditions would be 1,140 gallons.

THE greatest meat-eaters in the world are the people of America, whose average consumption is 175 pounds per annum. The English come next, with an average of a little over 110 pounds. The French eat only half as much meat as the English, and the people of Germany, Austria and Italy still less.

CASTOR gloves have had quite a history. The word indicates the skin of the beaver, but the best French castor gloves were formerly made of thin deerskin, and were soft, durable and expensive. Shaved lamb or sheepskins were displaced by American castors made of antelope skins from our Western plains.

WELL-PAID LITERATI.

EMILE ZOLA has been paid $6,000 for the right to publish his new novel, "Money," in an evening paper.

RIDER HAGGARD, who is digging after Aztec treasures in Mexico, is reported to have made some rich finds.

MRS. AMELIA E. BARR, who now divides her talents with the Ledger and the Century, is said to make more money than does the Chief Justice of the United States.

GEORGE KENNAN, the Siberian traveler, lectured over 200 times last season, and is proud of the fact that he never missed a train or failed to present himself to his audience at the advertised time.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH is working on short stories. Thomas Nelson Page, the talented Virginian, has planned three books and several short stories. Joel Chandler Harris is engaged on a boy's story of Southern life before the war. "Ike Marvel" will soon put forth two volumes.

MAJOR POND will make at least $75,000, possibly $100,000, out of Stanley, whom he pays $50,000 for fifty lectures. In addition to this he pays the traveling expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, so that it costs him about $1,200 every time the explorer lectures. Pond never receives less than $1,600, and frequently gets $5,000 for a lecture.

A MUSICAL SPIDER.

How He Was Mystified and Pleased by a Tuning Fork.

A gentleman in California has been trying experiments with a spider, and he seems to think that the spider enjoys certain sounds even after he finds they are not caused by the buzzing of a fly caught in the web. This is what a San Francisco paper says about it:

"A gentleman was watching some spiders when it occurred to him to try what effect the sound of a tuning fork would have upon them. He suspected they would take it for the buzzing of a fly. He selected a large, ugly spider which had been feasting on flies for two months. The spider was at one edge of its web. Sounding the fork the man touched a thread at the other side and watched the result.

"Mr. Spider had the buzzing sound conveyed to him over the telephone wires, but how was he to know on which particular wire it was traveling? He ran to the center of the web very quickly and felt all around until he touched the thread against the other end of which the fork was sounding, then, taking another thread along, just as a man would take an extra piece of rope, he ran out to the fork and sprang upon it. Then he retreated a little way and looked at the fork. He was puzzled. He had expected to find a buzzing fly. He got on the fork again and danced with delight. Evidently the sound was music to him."

An Artificial Clam.

A New Yorker has succeeded in making an artificial clam which tastes better than the original, will keep fresh for five years, and costs only half as much as the bivalves dug out of the sand. His orders from clubs and restaurants will make him rich in three years. The clam has not used the public as he ought to, and this is the result.

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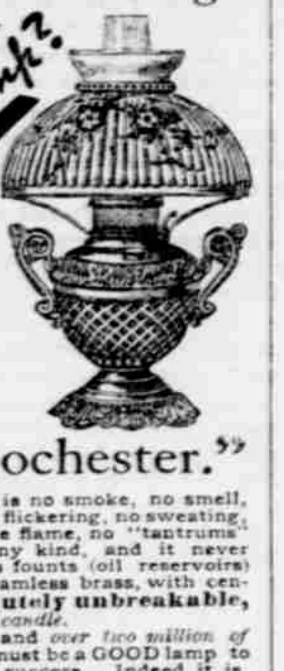

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Ask the lamp dealer for it. Look for the trade-mark stamp: "THE ROCHESTER." If he hasn't the genuine Rochester and the style you want, or if no lamp-store is near, send to us for free illustrated catalogue (and reduced price-list), and we will box and send you any lamp safely by express, right to your door.

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SOME SUPERLATIVES.

THE height of the highest pyramid is 486 feet.

FAIRMOUNT Park, Philadelphia, is the largest park in the world.

THE largest library is the Imperial of Paris, which contains over two million volumes.

THE deepest coal mine in the world is near Tourney, Belgium; it is 3,542 feet in depth.

THE Eiffel tower in Paris is the highest structure in the world, nearly 1,000 feet high.

THE highest active volcano in the world is Popocatapetl, in Mexico. It is 17,784 feet high.

THE longest suspension bridge is the between New York and Brooklyn. It is 5,980 feet long.

THE deepest hole ever bored into the earth is the artesian well at Potsdam, which is 5,500 feet deep.

THE longest tunnel is the St. Gothard on the railroad between Lucerne and Milan—nine and one-half miles in length.

THE deepest ocean in the world is the Pacific. Near the Ladrone Islands a depth of 4,475 fathoms, or over five miles, was found.

THE largest specimen of the bovine species ever recorded was the [illegible] pound ox raised by Samuel Barkley in Pennsylvania and exhibited at the centennial exposition in Philadelphia.

THE largest ship ever built was the Great Eastern, which was recently broken to pieces and sold to junk dealers. She was commenced in 1854 and launched in 1858. Her total length was [illegible] feet; breadth, 118 feet.

THE largest Republic in the world and the only one that has ever lived a century on a purely democratic basis is the United States of America, which contains 3,260,000 square miles, being almost equal in extent to Europe, which has fifty-nine kingdoms, empires, principalities and republics.

FACTS ABOUT THE U. S.

THERE are nineteen millionaires in the United States Senate whose combined wealth foots up about [illegible].

THERE are in the United States thirty-five or more colleges of pharmacy or departments of pharmacy of universities or colleges.

THE largest county in the United States is Custer County, in Montana, which contains 36,000 square miles, being larger in extent than the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island.

THE greatest length of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the parallel of 42 degrees is [illegible] miles; and its greatest breadth, from Point Isabel, Tex., to the northern boundary near Pembina, N. D., [illegible] miles.

EACH minute, night and day, by the official reports, the United States collects $639 and spends $461. The interest on the public debt was $96 a minute last year, or just exactly equal to the amount of silver mined in that time. The telephone is used 595 times, the telegraph 136 times.

THE central point of the United States territory is in the bay of San Francisco. This fact may startle the Chicagoan, but will be found strictly correct if one considers that the western limit of land over which the Stars and Stripes wave is on the Aleutian islands, only fifty miles from the Asiatic coast and 3,000 miles beyond the Golden Gate.

SHORT WITTICISMS.

GET mashed—Potatoes.
THIN skinned—Grapes.
A HARD race—Cannibals.
NOT allowed—A whisper.
TIME locks—Gray hairs.
ALWAYS in ecstacy—"Y."
FIT like a glove—Mittens.
ALWAYS missed—The fog.
MEET and drink—Treating.
THE belt line—A girl's waist.
LOOK up aloft—Astronomers.
WARRANTED all wool—Sheep.
SPEAKS for itself—The parrot.
"BAD Lands"—Unsalable lots.
THE oldest club—The bludgeon.
SLIPS of the tongue—Stuttering.
"LINE upon line"—Music scores.
NOT in it—The stamp on a letter.
MAKE their mark—Lead pencils.
EXPENSIVE costumes—Law suits.
DRAWN all over the world—Corks.
ON tick—The telegraph instrument.
TALE of a century—The last decade.
A PRECIOUS cord—A string of pearls.
A BUCKET shop—The hardware store.
A HANDY instrument—The accordion.
UNDER currents—Wires in the subways.
TURN over new leaves—The librarians.
BEAR the yoke without complaint—Oxen.
WHERE to find a joker—In a pack of cards.—Mail & Express.

WHERE JUSTICE REIGNS.

A WISCONSIN judge has decided that a dentist can not legally pull a tooth on Sunday.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature of Indiana providing that any man who shall be proven guilty of whipping his wife shall himself receive sixty lashes, and that the public shall be admitted to the jail yard to see him whipped.

"TAKE any twenty-five tall men," said an old court officer to a reporter, "and you can secure a jury in a murder case. They have no conscientious scruples against the death penalty. As a rule, short, thick men have doubts on this point."

IN Towson, Md., Mr. Johnson bit off Mr. O'Brien's ear during a scuffle, and was indicted for mayhem. A demurrer was sustained upon the ground that the indictment read, "bit off a piece of an ear," instead of the strict wording of the law, "bit off an ear," and the case was dismissed.

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY, of the court of common pleas, New York City, summoned to appear before him the other day 242 men who had been drawn for jury duty and who had failed to respond. He fined fourteen who failed to appear to offer any explanation [illegible] each, and accepted the excuse of fifty.

"ICH verstehe nein Englisch," was the reply of a coal-black negro who was asked his name in a New York police court recently, and the court interpreter found that the only language the man knew was German. His name was Joseph Steinmetzt and he has lived all his life in Berlin, where he was brought from the Congo in babyhood.

—The other day an old woman entered one of the savings banks and when her turn in the line came extracted a number of gold and silver coins from her reticule, and said she wanted to deposit them. She was about to sign her name in the book when she remarked: "I want you to keep the money so that I may get the identical pieces whenever I care to. I have the date of each coin here," and she displayed a paper on which was a list of the dates. The clerk at first thought she was joking, but was soon convinced that she was in dead earnest. He politely told her that it would be impossible to do as she requested. "Well, all right," responded the woman. "If I can't get the same coins back again I won't deposit 'em." Then she went out.—Albany Journal.